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Roosevelt Endorses Private Enterprise; Landon on Last Lap

Says New Deal's Drastic Action Was Taken to Save System

Morgenthau Sees Debt Cut at Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The Roosevelt chart of recovery is before the business men of the country today documented by the President himself and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., following a national chain of dinners here and in 10 other key cities last night under the auspices of the Good Neighbor League, organized to support Mr. Roosevelt's election named for one of his outstanding policies.

The President's speech, heard by all the groups by radio from Washington, was a definition of his attitude toward private enterprise in the unequivocal statement that none believed more firmly than he in "the system of private business, private property and private profit" and that no administration had done more for it.

Could Have Folded Hands

"If the Administration had had the slightest inclination to change that system," the President said, "all that it would have had to do was to fold its hands and wait—let the system continue to default to itself and to the public.

"Instead, we did what the previous Administration had declined to do through all the years of the depression—we acted quickly and drastically to save it. It was because of our belief in private enterprise that we acted—because of our faith in the essential and fundamental virtue of democracy and our conviction that individual initiative and private profit served it best.

Action and Results

"You read the business sections of the newspapers; the financial and commercial reports know what we did and what its results have been."

All the Roosevelt Administration asked of business and for business, the President declared, was "the greater good of the greater number," and its aims were "to guarantee the revival of private enterprise by guaranteeing conditions in which it can work," and "to insure the material well-being of America, and to make more firm the real foundations of a lasting democracy."

The President's speech was a castigation of "the handful of monopolistic business men" whose economic control had "developed into political control of government itself." The Administration, he declared, had "loosened the grip of monopoly by taking from monopolists their chief tools—the devices of high finance" and was resolved not only "to keep politics out of business," but "to see that business refrained from coercion in politics."

Analysis by Morgenthau

Secretary Morgenthau, reviewing the statistics of the situation, said that today in every field of finance bankers, businessmen and investors were proving their confidence "in the only way in which confidence can really be proved—by laying down their money on the barrelhead."

"Some people are broadcasting America short," he continued; "no one is fool enough to sell America short."

The federal tax structure had been "so improved and strengthened," Secretary Morgenthau said, it was providing additional revenues "easily sufficient to insure an early balancing of the budget and thereafter a rapid reduction in the public debt."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—President Roosevelt entered the final stage of his bid for re-election here last night in a brief eight-minute speech notable for two things.

First, he sought more emphatically than ever before to brand his policies and program of the past three and a half years with "the middle road" mark, keying his campaign plea to the moderate elements of the national community rather than to the extreme "forgotten man" left of his earlier appeal.

Second, he provided the first general outline of what his policies will be during the next four years if he is re-elected.

Roosevelt and Morgenthau texts: Page 4.

G.O.P. Nominee to Make Five Major Speeches in Next Week

Denies Statement Of Roosevelt Kin

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24—Today the real home-stretch drive of the Landon campaign began. Reaching Indianapolis from his long transcontinental trip, Gov. Alfred M. Landon was again in political territory where his hopes for victory are more tangible than in the states he has traversed since leaving Topeka, Kan., last Sunday night. In the single short week ahead of him, the Republican nominee has five major campaign addresses scheduled at Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Penna., New York, and St. Louis, Mo., with a number of minor speeches, such as those at Baltimore, Md. and Trenton, N. J.

This schedule has not been exceeded in the final days of any recent campaign, and is an indication of the fighting fervor which Governor Landon brings to this home-stretch.

High Spot of Campaign

That the final swing from Indianapolis through crucial areas and back to St. Louis marks the high-spot of the campaign was testified to by many things, including the list of special guests the Governor is taking aboard at Indianapolis. They include Lacy Haynes, Kansas manager of the Kansas City Star, and his closest strategical adviser: Henry J. Allen, former United States Senator and Governor of Kansas, who was Governor Landon's first political chief; and numerous other prominent Kansans.

It is a far different nominee and greatly changed type of campaign from that which began at the end of August when Governor Landon first went on the road. He has become a forceful, incisive speaker in his main addresses, and an effective, humorous talker from his rear platform. The philosophy of the Republican attack is no longer "middle-of-the-road," but a smashing offensive against New Deal ideas, President Roosevelt, and the Roosevelt family.

Attack on Roosevelt

In recent speeches at Detroit and Los Angeles, and even Phoenix, Ariz., Governor Landon has put the major indictment of his final drive the charge that President Roosevelt used the depression as a mere excuse to attempt to alter the American form of government.

This grave charge which Mr. Landon repeats in some force almost daily in the final drive for votes, is coupled with the equally serious accusation that President Roosevelt is "using the people's money directly and indirectly to secure his re-elec-

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Campaign Cost In Both Parties Is at New High

Now $5,686,567 for GOP and $3,040,931 for Democrats—End Not Yet

Big Sums Donated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — More than $8,000,000 has been spent thus far by the two major parties in the presidential presidential campaign, making it the most expensive ever held in American history.

The accounts of the two major parties, filed with the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee, covering a period from June 1 up to the beginning of this week, show that the Republicans have spent $5,686,567 and the Democrats $3,040,931. The totals will rise ever higher in the last two weeks of the campaign.

Not even the prosperous 20's matched the huge slush funds that the two national committees have raised and spent in the 1936 campaign. In 1928, the combined expenditures of the two committees ran something over $7,000,000. In 1924 the two together spent approximately $5,000,000 and in 1920 between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

Cut by Depression

Four years ago the depression reduced campaign contributions considerably, with the Republicans raising about $2,885,000 and the Democrats slightly less.

The Republicans are runing true to form this year with larger expenditures than the Democrats. History shows that in only one campaign during the present century did the Democrats spend more money than the Republicans. That was in 1912 when the bolt of the Progressives occurred. Twice have the Democrats won while spending less money. Once was in 1916 and once in 1932.

An analysis of individual Republican contributions discloses that they have become larger as election day approaches. Of the $2,050,654 received by the national committee between June 1 and Aug. 31, $1,766,343 represented individual contributions of $100 or more. Between Sept. 1 and Oct. 18, $2,627,745 of the $2,987,765 received was made up of $100 or larger gifts.

Those Who Top List

Among the largest contributors to the Republican campaign recently were William Randolph Hearst, with $30,000; Frazier Jelke, Newport, R. I., $25,000; John A. Roebling, Morristown, N. J., $25,000; C. B. Goodspeed, Chicago, $25,000; M. Robert Guggenheim of Washington, D. C., $25,000, and Mrs. Anne Dodge Dillman of Detroit, $14,000.

Other contributors were:

Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee, $20,000; Maine State Republican Finance Committee, $5000; Winthrop W. Aldrich of Jericho, N. Y., $5000; G. S. McIntosh, Cleveland, Ohio, $5000; Walter C. Janney, of Bryn Mawr, Penna., $5000;

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Music 'Tsar'

Underwood

Joseph V. McKee

Former President of New York City Board of Aldermen

New Co-ordinator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—To the growing list of industrial "tsars" in the United States was added today the name of Joseph V. McKee, former president of the New York City Board of Aldermen and acting Mayor of the city, who accepted an appointment as co-ordinator for the music publishing industry and counsel for the Music Publishers' Protective Association, Inc.

"In accepting this work, Judge McKee becomes in the music industry what Judge Landis is in baseball—the absolute arbiter of all matters pertaining to the fair conduct of business within the industry," an announcement from the publishers' association said.

Women Place Ban On Charter Talk; Mayor Ignores It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The executive board of the New York City Federation of Women's Club decided to keep the proposed city charter out of yesterday's convention. There were those who thought that the board had termed the charter "politics," but the official explanation was that there was not sufficient time to hear both sides and therefore the charter was not to be mentioned.

The convention decided to restore its lapsed scholarship fund and collected $500 for the purpose. There were resolutions against religious intolerance, and for the licensing of trade schools, proper marking of fiber materials, a national music month and reconstruction of Hunter College on its present site.

No one had mentioned the charter. The day was saved. And then came Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. He arrived an hour late and half an hour after the convention was due to be adjourned. The Mayor elected to discuss the city charter, which he did, with no heckling and with considerable applause.

Good Points Cited

Mayor LaGuardia urged revision of the present "crazy quilt of a charter," and while he said that the proposed new one to be submitted on election day is not of his choosing in all respects, he declared it to be commended for reducing the Board of Aldermen to a City Council of half the size, its permanent planning commission, the requirement that city officials give all their time to governmental activities and none to private practice, and its prohibition on city officials appearing before any department or court in opposition to the city's interests.

"When this Administration came into office," said Mr. LaGuardia, "we found the department of markets renting out space in city-owned property but with little conception of the other duties of a marketing department such as the importation and distribution of foodstuffs."

The Mayor pointed with pride to the establishment of railroad sidings close to markets which have reduced the carload cost of goods to retailers, and the construction of the new enclosed market on Park avenue between 110th and 116th streets, replacing the old push-cart market. The Mayor announced his intention of replacing all other push-cart markets in the city with permanent structures, a move which, he said, would meet with opposition from "selfish sources with no interest in the benefit and welfare of the city but their own immediate profit." He asked the federation to study the project and, if the women approved, to give it their support.

Rearming Cost Nine Billions In One Year

Great Increase Shown in Naval Tonnages in Geneva Report

Britain's Program

GENEVA, Oct. 24 (AP)—The rearmament race among nations of the world, League of Nations experts estimated yesterday, brought forth an expenditure of $9,295,000,000 in 1935—$5,500,000,000 in terms of pre-devaluation money.

The League officials made their calculation coincidental with publication of the League's Armament Year Book for 1936, which showed a tremendous increase in world armaments but did not include detailed figures for Germany. The Year Book said accurate data on Germany were not obtainable.

Rise in Naval Tonnages

The armament expenditure estimated by the League experts compared with $7,436,000,000 ($4,400,000,000 pre-devaluation) in 1933 and $8,281,000,000 ($4,900,000,000 pre-devaluation) in 1934.

Increases in armaments were strikingly illustrated in the total world tonnage of navies. Warships built or being built in 1935 aggregated 6,130,000 tons, compared with 5,830,000 tons in 1934, the Year Book reported.

One of the biggest increases in national defense expenditure was shown by Great Britain, whose estimate for 1936-1937 is $160,700,000 against £109,100,000 for the previous year.

Britain's Equipment

The navy, the report said, includes 12 battleships, three battle-cruisers, six aircraft carriers with another under construction; 48 cruisers, with eight under construction and three not yet laid down; eight flotilla leaders, with two under construction; 145 destroyers, with eight under construction, eight not yet laid down and another seven projected; 52 submarines, with five under construction and three more not yet ordered.

The British navy's effectives, including marines, were placed at 99,095 for 1936-1937, against 94,482 for 1935-1936.

Expansion of Aircraft

The Year Book gave the number of first-line British aircraft as 1180 on Dec. 18, 1935. It said that the British expansion program provides for 129 metropolitan squadrons with a first-line strength of 1754 planes. Twelve more squadrons will be formed by 1939 for overseas duty, the book said.

The air arm of the British fleet also will be increased by 27 first-line aircraft in 1936 and on a much larger scale in 1937 and 1938, the book stated. Figures for other naval powers were published yesterday.

Italy's Hold on Ethiopia Gets Reich's Recognition; Lisbon Breaks With Madrid

World Awaits Moscow's Next Moves on Neutrality

London Conference Put Off Four Days

Portuguese Government Orders Representative to Quit Loyalist Capital

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Reuters news agency reported today from Lisbon that the Portuguese Government had announced that it was severing diplomatic relations with the Spanish administration at Madrid.

The dispatch said that the Portuguese statement was made in a note to the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon.

The Lisbon Government, the dispatch related, ordered the Portuguese chargé d'affaires at Alicante, Spain, to return to Lisbon on a naval vessel anchored at that southeastern Spanish port.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—Although the perplexities of the European situation are not decreased by Portugal's breaking of relations with the Spanish Government and Germany's recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest, nevertheless an encouraging feature is seen in British official circles in at lease the outward semblance of co-operation displayed here by all the participating states at today's nonintervention group's subcommittee meeting.

Soviet Delegates Attend

The presence at this meeting of the Soviet delegate, Ambassador Ivan Maisky, and the fact that so far as known he is also to participate when the full committee reassembles here next Wednesday, itself testifies to the success of Anglo-French efforts in preventing a general breakup.

Mr. Moiseyerich Kagan, Councillor of the Russian Embassy, who accompanied Mr. Maisky to today's meeting, in replying to press questioners, said that yesterday's Russian note was effective from the time it was presented. The fact, nevertheless, that the U. S. S. R. considers that it has regained its freedom of action is regarded here only as emphasizing Moscow's need to convince its own people that it is doing the maximum possible to help communist supporters of Left-Wing administrations generally.

As an Alibi?

Russia, it is thought, may thus also hope to forestall the evidence heretofore of its own alleged breaches of non-intervention in supplying war materials to Madrid

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U. S. Madrid Embassy To Reopen as Refuge

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 24

THE American Embassy in Madrid advised the State Department today that it was being reopened as a place of refuge for Americans in view of the serious situation created by the insurgent advance on the Spanish capital.

The Embassy, after having given shelter to Americans remaining in Madrid since the outbreak of the revolution, was closed as a place of refuge only a few weeks ago.

At that time Secretary Hull, in authorizing the step, called attention to repeated official warnings to American nationals to leave the danger zone. It was estimated that more than 100 still were in the capital, having refused to take advantage of opportunities to flee the country because of business or family reasons.

Many of those in the capital are Filipinos and Puerto Ricans.

French Radicals Support Blum On Nonintervention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 24—The French Government will not abandon its policy of non-intervention in Spain's civil war even if Soviet Russia begins sending arms to Barcelona, it is officially stated here.

The Radical Socialist Party Congress at Biarritz yesterday unanimously approved the Government's non-intervention policy, thus confirming the Blum Cabinet in its neutrality stand, since the Radicals constitute an essential part of the Popular Front majority.

Moscow's Threat

Nevertheless, a very serious view of Russia's threat in London yesterday to furnish arms to Spanish loyalists is taken in official circles here, especially in the light of the Italo-German negotiations now proceeding in Berlin. The main object of these talks is believed here to be the formation of a fascist bloc for concerted action against communism.

Reports are published here today that both Germany and Italy have agreed to recognize Gen. Francisco Franco's Burgos Government at once and to resist by blockade, if necessary, any Soviet attempt to ship arms to the Spanish loyalist forces in Barcelona.

Fear End of Neutrality

Although these reports are not officially confirmed, they illustrate the French apprehension lest abandonment of neutrality in the Spanish struggle should result in extension of the conflict. Accordingly it is hoped that diplomatic pressure can be brought to bear on the Soviet Government to keep it from further intervention in Spain.

Close Understanding of Fascist Powers Seen in Berlin's Move

Ciano Sees Hitler On New Agreement

First Result of Rapprochement Seen in Action on African Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 24—Germany's formal recognition of the Italian Empire of Ethiopia, announced at Munich today after Reichsführer Hitler's conversation with Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, makes the Third Reich the first state to take such an initiative.

The German step has long been anticipated in informed circles here as the logical conclusion of the replacement by Germany of its Minister in Addis Ababa by a Consul General last July.

Events of the past year, especially the Communist developments in various parts of Europe, the German press today declares, abundantly justify the wisdom of Germany's strict neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Further, the press contends, the Third Reich, freed from the theoretical decisions of the League of Nations, indicates the way to new co-operation with Italy, provided military and political facts and not "paragraphs" are the determining factors.

A comprehensive communiqué on Count Ciano's visit is due Sunday afternoon.

ROME, Oct. 24 (AP)—Germany granted full diplomatic and political recognition to Italian Ethiopia today to strengthen the relations between the two European fascist nations.

The action, following Italo-German conferences in Rome and Berlin, took the full effect of international law, in contrast to virtual recognition July 25 when a German consulate was established in Addis Ababa.

The German Foreign Office declared that the establishment of a German Consulate in Addis Ababa was a "practical measure regulating administrative relations while today's action is a formal diplomatic matter."

Cites Führer's Action

The diplomatic proceeding was announced in an official communiqué citing the action of Reichsführer Hitler and the German Government.

This recognition was the first accorded to the new Roman Empire, since formal annexation was proclaimed May 9 by Premier Mussolini following seven months of warfare in East Africa.

Austria and Hungary, through their economic and political alliance under the Rome pact, have virtually recognized Italian territorial expansion though only in a semi-official manner.

The German recognition of Premier Mussolini's conquest of the African kingdom of Haile Selassie followed the "concrete and definite" Italo-German accord reached in Berlin.

Blow to League

Germany's action was viewed, in some quarters, as another blow at the prestige of the League of Nations.

Germany's recognition, sealing the new rapprochement between the fascist nations, was seen in these quarters as definitely signalling the beginning of a powerful double-barreled fascist influence on European affairs.

The official communiqué announcing the recognition stated:

"The Führer and Chancellor communicated to the representative of the Fascist Government, Count Galeazzo Ciano, that the Government of the Reich formally recognizes the Italo-Ethiopian Empire.

"The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs noted this declaration and expressed the satisfaction and appreciation of the Fascist Government."

Italy annexed Ethiopia formally in nation-wide ceremonies May 9 when King Victor Emanuel was proclaimed "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

The addition of the East African kingdom to the Fascist nation followed seven months of warfare in which Italian troops concentrated their attack on Addis Ababa.

After proclamation of the Italian empire, Italy applied successfully for lifting of war sanctions voted by the League of Nations for Premier Mussolini's aggression in invading Haile Selassie's domain.

Recognition of the territorial expansion had been predicted as one of the possible results of increased rapprochment between the Berlin and Rome governments recently. Relations between the two nations were considerably solidified by the present visit in Germany of Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Many European nations have avoided recognition of the Italian annexation on the grounds the action was condemned formally by the League and official notice could not be given to an act in violation of the League Covenant provision directed against aggression by force.

Ethiopia—Italy's conquest only partial: Page 7.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 24

WPA—Marchers Stopped at White House Gate

A protest march by WPA workers for higher wages broke up in Washington at the White House gates when confronted by heavy police lines. Marchers, members of the Workers Alliance, sought to present their protest petition to President Roosevelt in person.

Although the grounds in front of the White House are normally open to the public, the iron gates giving admittance were closed when the 300 or so bedraggled workers arrived. A member of the White House police detail accepted their petition, but they were not permitted admittance.

Demands submitted by the strikers included a 20 per cent pay increase, $40 a month minimum wages for WPA workers, recognition of the Workers Alliance as a collective bargaining agency, and a ban against loss of wages for time lost because of weather conditions. The Marchers encountered difficulties from the start. Police refused to permit them to parade through the streets and forced them to straggle along the sidewalk on their journey to the White House.

Far East—Airmen Assemble in Shanghai

Pioneer aviators are accustomed to reach their destinations to be greeted by crowds bent on celebrating the occasion. The Americans who flew from Hong Kong to Shanghai today to complete the first America-to-Shanghai transpacific flight are greeted by thousands of celebrators. But the celebrators were not celebrating their flight. They were celebrating Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's fiftieth birthday. In fact, the American fliers occupied just one of the many planes that swooped above the Shanghai Airport, putting on a big air display by way of honoring the Chinese dictator.

The trans-Pacific party is headed by Juan B. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, which now has three clipper planes en route East or West across the Pacific.

Rexists—Belgian Police Take Precautions

The Belgian Government today orders troops to remain in barracks throughout Monday to maintain order in the face of determined plans of Leon Degrelle, fascist leader, to hold a mass meeting of his Rexist party followers, the Associated Press reports.

Degrelle, however, was delaying until the last minute announcement of the meeting place. The Governor of Brabant province last night banned scheduled Rexist and Flemish nationalist mass meetings over the week end.

The Rightist leader, whose party made surprising gains in the last Belgian general elections, issued a statement denouncing the activities of "communists," who, he said, had attacked several Rexists, injuring one seriously in Brussels.

United Front—Reich and Italy Together?

A united front of the two most powerful fascist dictatorships in the world—Italy and Germany—appears to be a probability if not a certainty. Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Premier Mussolini, after conversations in Berlin, reports that Germany and Italy see eye to eye on matters European. Particularly are these two powers expected to co-operate in promoting a Franco-German Pact.

Promotion of such a pact well might have the effect of weakening or breaking the Franco-Soviet accord. Should the eventuality of a German-

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South Calls Chemistry to Aid By Turning Waste Into Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, La., Oct. 24—Typically southern farm products—cotton, sugar cane, rice, sweet potatoes—used to build highways, and to make such non-agricultural commodities as gasoline, paper, cellulose and furfural; this was the picture of immediate possibilities put before the Southern Chemurgic Conference here.

To find new uses for crops of the southland and particularly for those portions of the crops now burned or discarded as waste, chambers of commerce of this city and Beaumont, Texas, persuaded leaders in the farm chemurgic movement to meet here. Members of the staff of the Farm Chemurgic Council joined with representatives of organizations interested in southern crops to appraise the present waste in connection with these crops and to urge a more extended research program in this field.

Alcohol As Motor Fuel

The sugar cane industry is interested in efforts of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., to have agriculturally produced alcohol blended to the extent of from 10 to 30 per cent with gasoline as a motor fuel. Sweet potatoes also were shown to be a source of such alcohol.

Rice by-products were shown by speakers to offer possibilities for research and it was claimed the approximately 500 tons of rice straw and the 250 tons of rice hulls which are burned annually in the Texas-Louisiana rice belt, would, if used in the production of cellulose, paper, etc., have a value in excess of that now received for the grain itself.

The manager of the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute, New York, cheered cotton men in his discussion of the use of cotton fabric membrane in highway construction as a prediction that within a few years at least a million bales of cotton will be used annually in highway building.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, director of the Pulp and Paper Laboratory, Savannah, Ga., predicted that within 10 years southern pine would be the chief source of supply for newsprint manufacture.

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and a member of the Farm Chemurgic Council, in a telegram to the general chairman, P. B. Doty of Beaumont, gave what was taken as the keynote of the gathering:

"Organized agriculture and organized business must go hand in hand in building better understanding between country and town. We cannot stop here. We must lay the foundation for permanent and enduring prosperity and the primary step along that line is to increase the income of American agriculture. An effective means of adding to farm-purchasing power is along the lines of the chemurgic conference program.

Develops New Crops

"We must find new uses for farm products. We must find new plants. We must develop new crops. We must enlarge the use in industry and in nonfood uses of the surpluses from our farms. When this is done, agriculture will be more prosperous, business will be more thoroughly stabilized and labor will find more employment. The challenge before us is worthy of our best and I wish you much success."

Prospectors Fly To Mining Area In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Sask.—New activity is under way in this mining field, in the northwest corner of Saskatchewan. Far from any railway or highway, prospectors and mining engineers are flying in by plane, or traveling by outboard motor to the scene of a new strike, where nickel ore has been discovered.

The scene of the new find is about 25 miles from Goldfields. In the first rush 150 claims were staked. Federal Department of Mines officials say that the ore body gives great promise, but caution that much drilling is necessary before the true worth may be decided.

In addition to the nickel, there are promising assays for gold and copper.

A Wife's Influence Backfires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Mrs. Alfred M. Landon entered into the activities of the presidential campaign here last week by attending as an honor guest meetings of the Landon Business Women's League, Oct. 14, and the Independent Coalition of American Women, Oct. 16. At both meetings she spoke briefly.

As an illustration of the influence women are having in public affairs, she told the following story:

"A certain prince in India was unhappy because his wives seemed to have so much influence with him. He wondered if this was true of other men. So one day he gathered a large group of friends about him and in the garden he placed a big red umbrella and a big blue one.

"Then he told all the men who felt their wives influenced them to stand under the red umbrella, and all those who did not think their wives influenced them to go under the blue.

"All of the men but one went under the red umbrella. That man slowly went under the blue one. Very much puzzled that such a timid-appearing man should be the only one to feel that he was not dominated by his wife, the prince questioned him.

"'Well,' the timid one replied, 'the last thing my wife told me was to avoid a crowd.'"

The Business Women's League in Topeka is made up of about 1500 women who meet every week to further interest in the campaign for Governor Landon. The Independent Coalition of American Women was begun in Toledo, Ohio, when representatives from 18 states met, July 1, and endorsed Governor Landon and Col. Frank Knox. The membership is made up of Democratic women not in sympathy with the New Deal, nonpartisan women who have not voted before and independent Republican women.

Former Director of Budget Quits Roosevelt as Waster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Lewis W. Douglas, who, as director of the Federal Budget, was one of the group of Washington officials who did not survive the second year of the New Deal administration, has today joined the list of "walking" Jeffersonian Democrats in the parade to the polls against the re-election of President Roosevelt.

His inspection of the elements of "real liberalism" in the New Deal had convinced him that this was too rare a quantity in the policites and acts of the Washington administration, Mr. Douglas said in a statement to the Brewster Standard, of Brewster, N. Y., near his present home in Tilly Foster, N. Y., yesterday. Furthermore, he declared, the record of the Roosevelt Administration "did violence to the traditional principles and practices of the American Government."

Approves Hull

Mr. Douglas, who is now vice-president and member of the board of directors of the American Cyanamid Company, excepted from this conclusion only "the determined efforts of Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, to reduce tariff barriers," but added that "the removal of some of the barriers to international trade is not by itself a guaranty of economic and social freedom."

"What Cordell Hull is attempting to do is only one of the many acts by which the New Deal must be judged," he continued. "The elaborate social, political and economic policy of the last several years forms the record on which the performance and promise of the New Deal should be weighed.

"This record shows how the privileges, subsidies and monopolies which the Democratic party solemnly promised in 1932 to withdraw, have grown into a host of additional privileges, subsidies and monopolies; how the expenditures of the Federal Government have become an increasingly extravagant, deliberate and permanent outlay from the public purse; how the inflation of the '20's, with its tragic aftermath, is being followed by another and even greater inflation, and how, the bureaucratic activities and power of our central government have been expanded to fantastic proportions.

Defense Evasive

"On its record, the policies and acts of the New Deal are essentially those of a personal government marked by the arbitrary and intolerant exercise of authority and the extravagant use of the public moneys.

"The record shows that the actual administration of New Deal policies is frivolous and irresponsible and that the defense of its acts is evasive and ambiguous.

"This record has outraged the historic beliefs and the 1932 promises of the Democratic party. I have always been a member of that party, but its substance has been corrupted, its virtue has been violated. To support it now is to dishonor the deep convictions of a lifetime.

For Landon

"I will go to the polls to express my opposition to the New Deal by voting for Mr. Landon."

Mr. Douglas, whose retirement from New Deal officialdom in August, 1934, marked a milestone in the case which the Republicans and the conservatives in the President's own party had then begun to build against Roosevelt spending policies, was a representative in Congress from Arizona, where, from 1927 until he was designated by Mr. Roosevelt, in March, 1933, to preside over the nation's cost sheet, he was engaged in mining and in citrus ranching.

U. S. Forest Service To Save 'Frontier'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Government is acting to preserve the remnants of a fast vanishing frontier, C. M. Granger, assistant chief of the forest service, said yesterday 10 regional foresters have been asked to survey their regions with a view to selecting tracts of not less than 100,000 acres to be set aside as "primitive areas" within the national forests.

Suggestions have already begun to arrive, and the service hopes that its present total of more than 5,000,000 acres of primitive area may soon be greatly augmented.

Establishment of such areas began in 1928, and there are now more than a dozen tracts in this classification. The largest is in Montana and Idaho, embracing 1,870,000 acres.

The forest service says it seeks to accomplish three main objectives with its primitive areas—watershed protection, timber production and primitive types of recreation.

To qualify as a primitive area a region must not be marred by a single road. Fire trails, portage trails and game trails only are permitted. Few other improvements are allowed except watch towers for fire protection. Telephone lines, except to these towers, are taboo. Trail signs are banned. A visitor in the areas must camp in tent or under the stars. He must portage his own canoe and build his own campfire.

For those willing to brave the hardships, rich rewards may await, rangers say. The fishing is expected to be the best found anywhere, and the unmarred beauty of the forest in its natural state will furnish scenery not to be found elsewhere.

AAA Farm Program Checks Are Sent Out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced yesterday that the first checks under the 1936 $470,000,000 farm program had been sent to farmers in Pennsylvania and Maine.

The AAA said 102 checks aggregating $8836 had been sent into the two states. Officials said that 364 payment applications for farmers in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maine had been approved and sent to the Treasury disbursing office which will write checks for mailing within the next two or three days.

Of the first 102 checks actually mailed, 33 amounting to $1098 went to Maine and 69 amounting to $7738 went to Pennsylvania.

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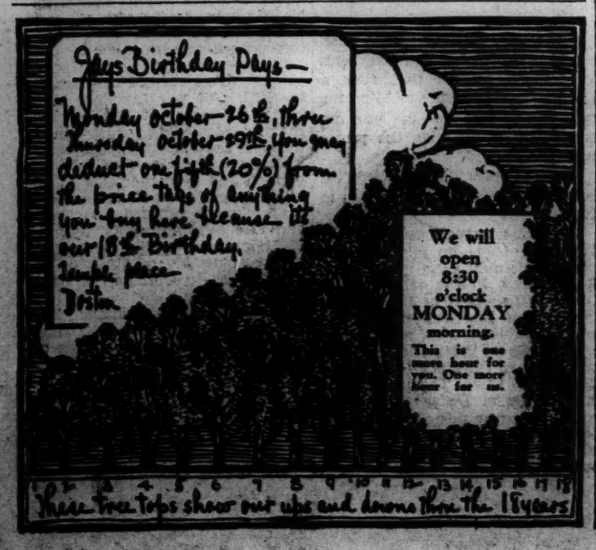

Seattle Strike; Police Give Their Views

Last of five articles dealing with the Seattle newspaper strike situation.

By **Frederick W. Garr**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The proper use of the police in strikes, which has been made a public issue of national moment by the Seattle newspaper strike, requires the police to prevent violence by either labor or employer, according to the best police authorities.

Because of the possibility that there may be many big strikes ahead, police experts predict that the question of the fair handling of strikes will become one of the most important police problems of the next five years.

Asking the judgment of the executive vice-president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Chief W. P. Rutledge of Wyandotte, Mich., The Christian Science Monitor has the following reply:

"I have your letter of Oct. 5 requesting information about police protection in a strike; whether the police protect men from interference if they want to work and whether there is a tendency for the police to take a hands-off policy and let the picket lines close up plants.

Insisted on Neutrality

"Throughout the 12 years I headed the Detroit Police Department where labor difficulties were not infrequent, it was always my policy to insist upon the police being absolutely neutral and impartial in all industrial disturbances, showing no interest in either side of the controversy except to protect life and property and to maintain the public peace.

"The same policy is pursued in this, a city of only 30,000, but with a number of large industries where I have been employed as chief of police since my retirement as commissioner in Detroit five years ago.

"As long as I can remember, going back over some 40 years, we always allowed picketing as long as such picketing was peaceful. We believed, however, that it was our duty to protect men who desired to work, from any interference or molestation whatever. No violence or overt act is permitted. We also viewed it as our duty to protect the employer in the operation of his shop or factory.

Where Strikers Overstepped

"We have allowed strikers to urge employees to join the strike so long as the words used were not such as to offend public decency and in no wise of an intimidating nature. We considered that picketing by strikers in such large numbers as to interfere with the free passage of pedestrians or vehicles was unlawful, not peaceful picketing, and justified the police in using whatever force might be necessary to prevent it.

"I am sure there is no tendency here for the police to take a hands-off policy, and I am not aware of such a policy anywhere."

Other sources concerned in police administration here support Chief Rutledge.

At the International City Managers' Association, it is taken for granted that the police will have to stop all violence, either to persons or property. City managers are notable for their impartial, non-political conduct of municipal affairs.

Problem Becomes Vital

The problem of wise handling of the police in strikes has been coming so pressingly before city managers that their organ, Public Management, published an answer to inquiries of this kind within the past year. This advice on policy was prepared by Donald C. Stone, director of Public Administration Service, a governmental research agency here affiliated with 15 national organizations of public officials.

In answering the query: "What methods should be used by city police in handling strikes?" Mr. Stone said:

"In the first place, it should be remembered that strikes are manifestations of economic and social problems which are beyond the jurisdiction of the city to settle. The city may be the scene of the strike, but, since the issues involved are beyond its jurisdiction, it should not attempt to adjudicate or to arbitrate.

City's True Role

"The role of the city, and more particularly of the city police, should be that of the umpire interested in enforcing the rules of the game and in protecting the rights of all parties. Beyond that, the city should not concern itself with the issues or with the merits of the position taken by the employers or the strikers.

"Another general observation is that the handling of strikes is closely connected with the whole question of civil liberties. One of the lessons which most American cities have yet to learn is that suppression by violence is the worst possible way to handle mobs or militant radicals.

"Persecution only aggravates discontent, and it always breeds martyrs, whether they be radicals or conservatives, laborers or capitalists, strikers or employers.

Where Remedy Lies

"A remedy lies in providing adequate opportunity for free speech and free assembly. Every encouragement should be given for the release of energy through words rather than through violence. Therefore the city should adopt a definite policy with regard to matters affecting public order, such as parades, picketing, demonstrations, public meetings, and assemblages.

"This policy should include the establishment of designated places where labor leaders, Communists, and others can talk on any subject at any time, to anyone who will listen. If such a policy is adopted and rigorously enforced, disorder during strikes will be reduced to a minimum.

"When a strike occurs, the city manager, mayor, or chief of police should call in the leaders of the strike to discuss with them freely and frankly the problems of law enforcement that may arise. He should discuss with them their rights and responsibilities and work out plans for assuring the preservation of both.

"He should persuade them that it is to their interest and to the public interest to prevent disorder, and at all times during the strike he should keep an open door to strike leaders, so that they will come to him to discuss their problems.

"On the other hand, the administrator should also reach an understanding with employers. He should tell them that no industrial detectives will be allowed. The city will also forbid any company guard or agent of the company to operate outside of company property. Finally, the administrator should attempt to bring both strike leaders and employers together to establish the rules of the game, covering picketing, carrying of weapons, making threats, etc.

"He should act at once, rather than wait until someone has thrown a brick through a factory window and passions have been so aroused that both strikers and employers are forced to be inflexible in their demands.

Frowns on Vigilantes

"Police authority should not be granted to any person or organization other than regular trained policemen. Vigilantes have invariably ended in breaking the very laws which they have been organized to uphold.

"The display of weapons or the use of violence by police should be avoided whenever possible, and militias should be called only in extreme emergency, when a show of force is necessary to bring the situation in hand. If force is found necessary, however, it should be shown with sufficient weight to make resistance appear futile.

"The primary objective of the city is to prevent damage to persons and property, and every precaution should be taken to prevent charges that the police have unnecessarily used violence or that they have been partial in the treatment of parties concerned."

Milwaukee's New Ordinance

For the last year Milwaukee has had an ordinance whose operation is designed to control public disorders and force arbitration. Some students of police problems say that while this measure is handicapped by being obviously drawn from a labor standpoint, it may be patterned in some other cities.

When a concern refuses to meet and bargain collectively with representatives of an organized majority of its workers and there is prospect of violence, Milwaukee's mayor or chief of police is authorized to declare a public danger and deem continued operation a public nuisance. The mayor or chief can then order the closing of the concern.

If about so to act, the mayor can name an advisory committee representative of business, labor and the public, reporting to him on the facts including prospect of danger to person and property.

New Miami Negro Houses Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Liberty Square, PWA's $1,000,000 housing development for Negroes at Miami, Fla., opened to bring modern household comforts "without frills" at relatively low rent, to 243 Negro families. The first Liberty Squarers began moving into their new homes after they had passed searching examination into their finances, health, character and condition of present places of abode.

Samaria Fell Prey to Invaders

Middle Province of Palestine Lured Booty Seekers by Fertile Fields as Armies of Empires Clashed—Summit of Mt. Ebal Offers Vantage Point to Survey Holy Land—Judea on South Guarded Hebrew Religion

By **R. H. Markham**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Twenty-first of 21 Articles

NABLUS (Shechem), Palestine—Exactly halfway between Dan and Beersheba, as well as between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea, lies the city of Shechem or Nablus.

It is the modern capital of Samaria, the central province of Palestine, and is a sprightly, striving town, consisting largely of new, light yellow, flat-roofed brick houses. It could be a thriving county seat in some middle western American state. I am sure the inhabitants consider it "the biggest little town" in Palestine.

Nablus straddles a tiny gully in a narrow valley, where two famous mountains, Gerizim and Ebal, meet. When I last visited Nablus, I set out to climb Mt. Ebal, the higher of the two peaks. I found my way through jumbled streets, to beyond the daring little houses that had crawled farthest up the mountainside, and came to a huge cactus forest, in which a number of sinuous paths lost themselves.

Forest of Cacti

It was not an inviting wood to wander in, for giant, jagged, spear-armed cacti are unpleasant companions. They hovered thick and forbidding over every trail, like spike-helmeted Goliaths. 'Twas a real Philistine army; and as weapons I had not so much as the jawbone of an ass.

Furthermore, I saw that even if I should emerge safe on the other side, there awaited me a vast towering precipice, crowned with still more glowering cactus phalanxes, whose spears were set and ready. Mt. Ebal was not saying welcome to me.

At that juncture David appeared in the form of a well-dressed, blue-eyed, smiling lad, who greeted me with an amiable, "Good-by." I rightly interpreted it as an expression of good-will, meaning "Good day," and asked, "How in the world can I traverse this cactus jungle and get to Ebal's peak?"

He rightly interpreted that, also, and led me to a rock-filled trail that, like a deserted torrent bed, wound up the mountainside, then pointed out a path still higher up that would lead round the precipice above. Grateful for this deliverance, I offered my rescuer a liberal reward—a whole dime—but he emphatically refused it.

He would have none of my filthy lucre. He was a little knight in a story book. Was he Saladin's scion, I asked myself in amazement, or the son of some chivalrous Crusader? In any case his act was almost without precedent and I hope his days may be long, bringing a rich reward for his kindness.

His directions proved perfect, and after much wandering, I found myself on the mountain top, from where all Palestine was spread before me. I perceived at once that Samaria is not Judea. It is, to be sure, a continuation of those heights and there is no natural boundary between the two provinces, but Samaria is an open and exposed land. It is like a fortress that has crumbled. Its northern ramparts have collapsed completely, letting the heights flow down and mingle with the plains.

Lands of Fertility

The mountains of Samaria are strewn in clusters, rather than stretched in wall-like ridges. This leaves much lowland, makes way for copious valleys and renders road building easy. Nablus is accessible from north and east and south and west. A valley leads to it directly from the Jordan and another from the Mediterranean.

In Samaria there are many fields, gardens, orchards, and much water. Flocks of sheep find grazing grounds on the top of every height, and green patches of wheat or barley climb halfway to the peak of every mountain.

There are dozens of fertile basins within rings of not unfriendly hills. Life here is not so hard and meager. Ambitious men could accumulate field by field and erect resplendent mansions. There are areas which lords and princes might well desire.

Obsequious Samaria

And Samaria is connected with other fertile lands. No barrier separates it from the plain of Sharon along the sea, which is a garden, nor from the region about Jaffa, which glows through half the year with oranges.

That strip of fields beside the shore was a much sought land, it was booty worthy even of great powers, and a chief highway for all empires. Sharon's bounteous fields and flourishing cities attracted every conqueror's soldiers. And from over the sea, on which it lay, came the luxuries, indulgent ways and novelties of distant nations.

But it had no personality. It was everybody's land. It paid tribute to every empire that menaced it, formed alliances with every conqueror who demanded one, and was obsequious to all. Its beliefs and thoughts and ways of life were an eclectic medley to which every foreign master and visitor contributed.

Samaria is little more than a continuation of those lowlands. She is on that great highway of empires. She saw the glare from all those foreign lights, she heard the songs and lore brought by romantic troubadours from fabled cities, whose very names allured, and she longed to learn the "modern" ways of life.

People Carried Off

The warriors of empires met in her gardens, war chariots came a thousand miles from north and south to rush as hurricanes along her roads, strangely dressed men with still stranger tongues hurled javelins at one another through her orchards.

Hosts from the Nile, the Orontes, and the Tigris met in Samaria's valleys. Babylon, Memphis, Damascus, and Nineveh used her plains for their battlefields. Foreign kings led foreign armies down Samaria's passes. Her people were sucked into the whirlpools and carried off.

Samaria disappeared from history and remained only in geography—a little billowy land across which foreigners threw roads and in which they settled uninvited tribes.

I see it all from Ebal's peak. The valleys, roads, and undefended passes. The Philistines came through those that lead up from the west, the Midianites through the eastern defiles. On a low hill to the north, King Saul fought his last battle with the Philistines.

Judea Guarded Treasures

On that plain below me, rode Jehu in his wildly speeding chariot, and after him came many other furious drivers. The noise of clattering wheels seldom died away. The dust seldom settled in the road, and the glow from camp fires rarely left the skies. Foreign songs ever echoed in some mansion and foreign revelry in some court. I can see from here a dozen sites of temples and of palaces where forgeous, luxuriant, foreign rites were introduced.

Samaria did not guard her treasure house. Her wealth was dissipated. Her watchtower was deserted. Storms submerged her and then swept on to Judea's ridges, but there they were thrust back. Judea's mountains nourished sterner, stronger men.

As I sit here I see a dozen clusters of roughly piled, unhewn rocks, as altars to strange gods. But even they are no longer used. Mt. Ebal is a ruined temple and a deserted fortress. I am sitting on the empty throne of a kingdom that failed, beside the capital of a people which disappeared because it wanted to be like all its neighbors.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Russian conflict arise, a pact between Berlin and Paris might serve to keep France neutral, if not an active ally of Germany. Many believe that the diplomatic tables are turned since the "status quo" powers at Stressa last year tried to isolate Germany. There seems to be evidence that Gemany is making great progress in breaking the united front of these powers.

Nonintervention—Russia's Attitude Puzzling

Muddle and bafflement distinguish the European diplomatic situation as it relates to the Spanish crisis. Russia seems to hold the key to the puzzle, perhaps, to the immediate fate of Europe. Russia yesterday told the full International Non-Intervention Committee that it will not be bound to non-intervention to any greater extent than are the other powers. Before a subcommittee today Russia refuses to divulge its intentions.

The whole momentous problem of keeping the Spanish conflagration on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees threatens to flap in the cross winds of national judgments. Russia apparently will aid Madrid, if in its judgment, Italy, Germany and Portugal aid the Spanish rebels. And the danger of the fascist nations provoking Russia further seems grave because of, at least, three developments:

1. Portugal withdraws recognition from Madrid, many believe, prefatory to reocgnizing Spain's fascist rebels.

2. Italy and Germany reach a close accord, which is expected in many quarters, to result in immediate recognition of the fascist rebels by Berlin and Rome.

3. Premier Mussolini states that intervention is the "purest ideal of fascism."

Great Britain and France strive to hold the non-intervention accord together. Hope for ultimate conciliation lies in these facts:

1. Russia, for all its ambiguous threats, is still in the neutrality pact.

2. France indicates that it will not support Russia if it cuts loose and sends aid to Madrid.

3. The Soviet press scoffs at stories that Russia will rashly provide military aid to the Spanish Government.

G.O.P.—Landon Bids for Indiana Vote

Governor Landon arrives in the prairie metropolis of Indianapolis in a drive for Indiana's 14 electoral votes, which went to President Roosevelt in 1932. His speech tonight will probably fit into the militant hammer and tongs windup he is making to his campaign. Reporters on his Sunflower Special assert that he has ripened into a seasoned, effective speaker. They also comment that he has swerved from the early tactics of moderate progressiveness to the stretegy of battering-ram attacks upon the New Deal, allegedly for using the depression to warp the American form of Government.

An interlude in the routine of speech making occurs when the Republican candidate and James Roosevelt, the President's son, square off over a specific issue. Governor Landon had said his indignation "knew no bounds" over the assertion by a member of the President's family that he had economized in Kansas by closing more than 400 schools. James Roosevelt promptly identifies himself as the one making the charge.

Indiana, according to the Literary Digest poll, shows approximately 30,000 votes for Governor Landon; about 7000 for President Roosevelt. Indiana contains the population center of the United States; it is also something of a political yardstick state, with its farmeds, wage earners and great employer class around Gary. The recent poll of all polls gave the Republicans more than a 10 per cent lead. But virtually all commentators admit that the Hoosier State is highly debatable territory, where results promise to be close.

New Deal—Claims and Promises Outlined

"Give us a sign of what you plan to do if you are re-elected."

Many people have adressed this appeal to President Roosevelt. Some commentators believe in his eight-minute speech last night to business men, there are prophetic and explanatory signs; blurred, but still signs, in such passages as the following:

"We must hold constantly to the resolve never again to become committed to the philosophy of the boom era, to individualism run wild—"

"We provided credit at one end of the mechanism and purchasing power at the other. The broken pipes of the circulatory system of business have been welded together again."

"We have loosened the grip of monopoly by taking from monopolists their chief tools—the devices of high finance."

"We seek to guarantee the revival of private enterprise by guaranteeing conditions in which it can work."

Campaign Costs Set All Time High Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

Demarest Lloyd, Washington, D. C., $5000.

M. C. Brush, South Norwalk, Conn., $5000; the Nassau County, New York, United Republican Finance Committee, $5000.

Republican National Committee and Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, $50,000; New Jersey Republican National Finance Committee, $28,248; Samuel H. Kress, New York, $5000; Frederick B. Pratt, New York, $5000; Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, New York, $5000; W. R. Coe, New York, $5000; Nassau County, New York, United Republican Finance Committee, $6000; Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee, $10,581.

The List Continues

T. B. Davis, Huntington, W. Va., $5000; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Houston, Chestnut Hill, Penna., $5000; William M. Potts, Chester County, Pennsylvania, $5000; Harold I. Pratt, New York, $5000; Herbert L. Pratt, New York, $5000; Miss Louise Robinson, New York, $5000; Frank J. Gould, Irvington, N. Y., $5000; Mrs. Abby R. Milton, New York, $5000; C. F. Kelley, New York, $5000.

Frederick A. Julliard, New York, $10,000; M. Robert Guggenheim, Washington, D. C., $25,000; Mrs. Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $5000; Frederic M. Warburg, New York, $5000; Elisha Walker, New York, $5000; Frederic M. Sackett, Louisville, Ky., $4000.

Chauncey McCormick, Chicago, $5000; D. A. Whittaker, Montreal, Canada, $5000; Joseph E. Widener, Elkins Park, Penna., $5000; William T. Grant, Wilmington, Del., $5000; Robert C. Stanley, Staten Island, N. Y., $5000; Mrs. George E. Baker, Long Island, N. Y., $5000; Nassau County, N. Y., United Republican Finance Committee, $20,000; Wallace M. Alexander, San Francisco, $5000; Hugh L. Cooper, Stamford, Conn., $2500; J. A. Chapman, Tulsa, Okla., $10,000; Mrs. May T. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $2500.

Philippines Help

J. G. Orchard, Chicago, $5000; Nassau County, New York, United Republican Finance Committee, $7500; James Norris, Chicago, $5000; Suffolk County, New York, United Republican Finance Committee, $5000; John A. Manning, Troy, N. Y., $5000; New Jersey Republican National Finance Committee, $18,571; Elridge R. Johnson, Moorestown, N. J., $10,000.

Suffolk, N. Y., United Republican Finance Committee, $10,000; Alfred Busiel, Evanston, Ill., $5000; Mrs. Helen W. Rivas Leroy, New York, $5000; Mrs. Florence A. V. Twombley, New York, $5000; H. S. Firestone, Canton, Ohio, $10,000; The Insular Republican Committee of the Philippines, San Francisco, $5000; Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Chicago, $5000; Suffolk County United Republican Finance Committee, $10,000; Republican National Finance Committee and Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, $10,000; Mrs. Flora W. Lasker of Chicago, $5000; Mrs. Gerhard Foreman of Chicago, $5000.

Some Democratic Gifts

The largest contribution from a single individual to the Democratic National Committee was $40,00 from Walter A. Jones, of Pittsburgh. Other large contributors were the United Mine Workers of America, $100,000; Curtis Bok, of Philadelphia, $25,000; Lucius B. Manning, Chicago, $25,000; James W. Gerard, of New York, $15,000; Joseph M. Schenck, New York, $15,000. James Roosevelt, the President's oldest son, donated $4293. William Bullitt, Ambassador to France, gave $6000.

Miscellaneous receipts included $22,050 from the sale of advertising in the Democratic National convention book; $142,711 for the sale of copies; loans totaling $17,500; and $489 from the sale of donkey banks.

Individual contributions included: Emil Schwartzhaupt, New York City, $10,000; Bert Fish, Deland, Fla., $10,000; John J. Turtletaub, New York City, $10,000; Arthur Mullen, Omaha, Neb., $10,000.

Tennessee Gives $24,000

Nicholas W. Schenck, New York City, $10,000; Clifton H. Scott, Little Rock, Ark., $18,000; the National and State Democratic Finance committees of Tennessee, $24,000.

Louis S. Rosensteil, New York, $7500; G. W. Stratton, Los Angeles, $5000; Karl Hoblitzelle, Dallas, Tex., $7500; Jacob Ruppert, New York City, $5000; Henry Morgenthau, New York City, $5000.

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It might be possible to save a trifle on each tablet if it were made less carefully. Still, that would not be "Crémant." This delicious Chocolate melts in your mouth, and its taste is appetising without being too bitter. At home, or in your haversack—always a welcome companion.

Jobless Group Has Employment Agency of Own

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Holding that self-help would be more likely to improve their position than would waiting for aid from government agencies, 200 jobless men living at the Mills Hotel here have organized an employment exchange which has found 70 permanent positions and 150 temporary jobs since it was started with a capital of 14 cents.

The Co-operative Placement Bureau of the Unattached, as the exchange was described today by Bleick Van Bleicken, a recreation director for the Works Progress Administration, has been placing in jobs all types and ages of men who have found refuge at the hotel on Rivington street. Mr. Van Bleicken, assigned to the lower east side shelters on Manhattan, has been working with the exchange since it was established.

Job at $60 a Week

One expert on foreign correspondence has found a job paying $50 a week, it was said, and a tool and die maker managed to get a job at $60 a week—the highest rate of pay received by any of the men as yet. There were three upholsterers who went into shop jobs at $40 a week.

While the bureau was described as finding jobs addressing envelopes for men who formerly received as high as $20,000 a year for executive duties, the lowest salary paid to anyone sent out has been $14 a week, with two meals a day, for culinary work, according to A. Ellis Long, manager of the co-operative.

Mr. Long, who referred to himself as a graduate of Boston and Harvard universities, is called "major" by the men associated with him in the work. He is one of the jobless, but had hopes of finding a "contact" through the exchange after it has been more completely organized.

"Yes, we have many college men here," he said. "Among them are doctors, engineers, lawyers and skilled tradesmen who received their food and lodging, but nothing else, from the city.

"Some of us got tired of being looked after, so we started out to see what could be done about finding jobs. There was some agitation against it at first, but in the end we organized an employment bureau in the basement.

"The first thing we needed was money for stamps and telephone calls, so someone passed a hat and the contributions amounted to two nickels and four pennies. But it was enough. We began operations at once, and now the fellows who found work have been coming back to chip in a little to keep the office going."

One difficulty has been finding work for men of high station in the past, but who are too proud to take menial jobs for fear their friends will see them, Mr. Long said.

"We have been trying to get them jobs at night as a solution," he added.

The rolls of the exchange contain the names of actors, a reporter and a mortgage expert.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Implement-hoe. Chest-box. Vessel-ship. Weight-stone. Period-hour. Utensil-pan. Metal-iron. Garment-coat. Cloth-serge. Jewel-opal.
2. Red, Led, Lad, Mad, Man, Tan.
3. 72 bees.
4. I see, I see L E (Icicle).
5. Odds Bodkins! Whence cometh unusual scribblings? Thus shalt confusion enter enigmatical column whereof readers ponder cryptical solutions.

World's Largest Paper Mills Bring Wealth to Hokkaido; Japan Boosts Northern Island

V. Hokkaido the Varied
Fifth of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOMAKOMAI, Hokkaido, Japan—One scarcely expects to find one of the three largest paper mills in the world at the end of a day's ride from the northern to the southern end of Hokkaido, much of it through forests and newly cleared pioneer settlements. Yet this is what has been built up at Tomakomai, site of the biggest industrial establishment of the Oji Paper Company, which controls about 90 per cent of Japan's paper output.

One million pounds of paper every day come out of that mill, which is very highly mechanized and maintains its own chemical plant, sawmill, electric power station and other supplementary adjuncts to production. About 1000 laborers are employed in the mill, and 400 in the subsidiary enterprises, and there are 130 clerks and engineers. The mill consumes every year more than 10,000,000 cubic feet of lumber. As soon as one gets off at the Tomakomai station one smells the fragrance of newly sawn fir and spruce logs.

Paternalistic

The town of about 20,000 inhabitants is a "company town" in the fullest sense of the word. The Oji Paper Company, as an official in charge of labor relations told me, believes in benevolent paternalism. "We are all one big family," he said, "and the company does everything possible for the workers." In proof of this statement he pointed to the workers' houses, furnished at a nominal charge of 50 sen a month, to the sport field and skating rink, the hospital and other social institutions. The wages of two or three yen a day for men workers and a yen and a half for the women, engaged in less skilled work, are high, by Japanese standards; the main grievance of the workers would seem to be the 12-hour day, as the mill works continuously in two shifts, one beginning at 6 in the morning, one at 6 in the evening.

If this is a grievance, the workers have no way of voicing it, as labor organization has no place in the scheme of things. And, in view of the general poverty and the long hours and hard work which are characteristic of most occupations in Japan, there is no lack of applicants for employment in the Oji mill.

Machine-Labor

To go through this plant is to be impressed again and again by the amount of labor which is now performed by the machine. In all the complicated processes of paper manufacturing, cutting up the logs, stripping off the bark, reducing it to the form of pulp with the aid of chemicals, until finally, in the last stage, paper is manufactured, the workers seemed to be reduced to the very minor rôle of aides to the machines.

One huge combination machine, very important in the final processes of manufacturing, illustrated the Japanese capacity for discrimination in what is taken from other countries. The cylinder was made in Japan, but with an English frame. The electric appliances had been bought in Sweden and some of the heavy parts of the machine had been purchased in Beloit, Wis. The engineers at the plant had ordered the parts which each country seemed best qualified to produce and then set up the complicated combination machine.

Hokkardo Aborigines

It is only a step, figuratively speaking, from the most modern industrial establishment in Hokkaido, the Oji paper mill, to a village near the station of Shiraoi which is inhabited by primitive aborigines, the Ainu. Visiting the two places in one day, as I did, one has a dramatic sense of contrast. In Tomakomai there was to be an evening concert of Western music; the plant was filled with the atmosphere of chemistry, engineering, modern invention.

Here in Shiraoi are the memorials of the old days, gone never to return, when the Ainu roamed about Hokkaido, hunting bears and other game with spears and poisoned arrows, catching fish in their long narrow canoes, sometimes with nets, sometimes with spears, and generally leading the free wild life of children of the forest who have no desire for settled life and the material gifts and regular work and worry of urban life.

Now all this is irrevocably changed; as the bearded Ainu chief who has preserved himself and his household as a kind of tourist museum said to me: "Formerly we liked to eat only game and fish. Now much of the forest land has been cut down and cleared and we are no longer able to hunt and fish as freely as in former times. So now we are learning to eat vegetables also."

Superstition

The bear plays a big part in Ainu folklore and superstition. He is revered as a god; but this does not save him from being killed with great ceremony and eaten when an Ainu village is able to celebrate the bear festival. The chief had two fierce halfgrown bearcubs in cages in his yard which were being kept and fattened for this festival. A shrewd old man with an eye to pocketing fees from the many curious travelers, mostly Japanese, of course, who visit the village, he wore a picturesque cap, ornamented with wood shavings, while his wife had her face tattooed from ear to ear. Alongside one wall of his hut were displayed the ancient treasures of the village, lacquered boxes, spears, clubs and other weapons, furs and rugs. Bearskin is the most popular floor covering.

Patriachal beards, high cheekbones and a Mongolian cast of features, love of meat and aversion to cleanliness distinguish the Ainu from the Japanese. These picturesque aborigines seem to belong to the disappearing races of the world; they have not, in the main, been able to adjust themselves to the disappearance of the wilderness in which they lived and hunted and fished.

A very old race, their reproductive faculty has declined, and it is not uncommon for an Ainu couple to adopt a Japanese foundling or child of very poor parents in order to carry on the family name. Shiraoi has a separate Ainu school and some of the younger Ainu are making their way in the new world to which their fathers cannot adjust themselves.

There are still about 19,000 Ainu in Hokkaido but it seems likely that with the passing of time they will merge with the Japanese and disappear as a separate race.

Hokkaido's Fishing Center

Hakodate, fortress-port, is one of the oldest and most historic settlements in Hokkaido, makes a rather more rundown and dilapidated impression than the average Japanese provincial town. Many of its streets are unpaved and bumpy to the last degree. It has not fully recovered from the disastrous fire which burned down a large part of the city in 1934.

Hakodate, a town of about 200,000 inhabitants, is pre-eminently a fishing center; and the Nichiro Company, which concentrates in its hands the fishing in Russian territorial waters, is the most influential business organization in the city, as one might suppose from a view of its towering office building. About 20,000 workers are employed in its fishing vessels and canneries. It operates a fleet of 150 fishing boats and turns out 500,000 tons of fish products every year, mostly various brands of salmon, of which red salmon is largely exported to Great Britain while mild cured salmon is sent to the United States.

The best fishing grounds are far in the north, off the coast of Kamchatka; and the company, by agreement with the Soviet authorities, is allowed to operate a number of canneries on the shores of Kamchatka; 8000 Japanese workers are sent there every year.

Fishing Problems

An official of the Nichiro Company outlined as follows the fishing problems which have frequently been a subject of negotiations and disputes between the Japanese and Soviet governments:

"There are 800 fishing allotments off the coast of eastern Siberia and Kamchatka, equally divided between Japanese and Soviet fishing companies. Before the war the apportionment of these lots was decided by a system of auction bidding; and this was satisfactory and fair so long as there was genuine competition between Japanese and Russian private companies. But since the revolution, and especially during the last few years, private fishing has been eliminated in Russia; the entire industry has been placed in the hands of the state. Consequently the auction system became very disadvantageous for us; the best lots invariably went to the Soviet fishing organizations and the worst to us, because there was no genuine competition.

Want Auction Wiped Out

"Matters improved after the signature of the Hirota-Karakhan agreement in 1932. This definitely reserved 270 lots for us, outside the auction system. Negotiations are still under way in Moscow for a final regulation of fishery problems. We want complete abolition of the auction system, an agreement over a 12-year period and prohibition of catching fish in the rivers. Under present arrangements the Russians are able to do this, but we are forbidden.

"On the question of ruble exchange and rental payments to the Soviet authorities, we came to an agreement, after long discussion, that a ruble, in calculatng fishery rentals, should be reckoned at 32.5 sen. We pay the Soviet Government about 3,000,000 yen a year in rentals. We have had no special difficulties with the Soviet authorities during the present season; but our subsidiary, the Taiheio Company, has had several of its vessels seized on charges of illegally entering Soviet territorial waters."

Changes in Technique

There have been striking changes in the technique of ocean fishing during recent years which favor the big company as against the small individual fishery. One is the institution of the so-called "floating cannery," a large ship which may run up to 8000 tons in size, equipped with modern canning machinery. These vessels serve as bases from which smaller boats take off and fish. The catch can then be immediately canned. Driftnets have also been improved and made less visible to the fish.

There is danger, according to fishing authorities here, that the fishing grounds in Russian far eastern waters may be exhausted during the next few years. Fishing has been too intensive and proper conservation measures have not been taken. Japanese fishing companies are casting expectant eyes in the direction of Alaskan waters, where rich fishing grounds are reported to exist relatively untapped. While Alaska would be out of the cruising range of the smaller types of fishing boats, floating canneries could easily operate in this part of the world.

'His Harp the Sole Companion of His Way' . . James Beattie

Photo by Claude B. Aniol

Winner of $100 Snapshot Prize

This Picture Was Taken by Claude B. Aniol of San Antonio, Texas, and Received a Class Award at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers Hall of the National Geographic Society at Washington. Instead of Making a Layout of Pictures, The Christian Science Monitor Is Publishing a Single Picture a Day Because Each One Deserves to Stand Alone. Other Prize Photographs Were Published Oct. 21 and 22

Text of Soviet 'Ultimatum'

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—The text of the communication to the International Non-intervention Committee meeting in London today was delivered to the Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the committee, by Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky as follows:

Having accepted the agreement on non-interference, the government of the Soviet Union expected this agreement would be fulfilled by all participants, and that in consequence the length of the civil war in Spain as well as the number of victims, would be reduced.

It has been shown, however, that this agreement is being systematically violated by several participants. The insurgents are being supplied with arms with impunity.

Portugal as Base

One of the participants in the agreement, Portugal, has been converted into a main base of supply for the rebels, while the legal government of Spain has been boycotted and deprived of the chance to purchase arms outside of Spain for the defense of the population.

Thus, in consequence of violations, the rebels enjoy a privileged position. The result of this abnormal situation, the civil war in Spain has been prolonged and the number of its victims has increased.

An attempt by the U. S. S. R. to end the violations was not supported in the (nonintervention) committee.

The last suggestion the U. S. S. R. made was for control of Portuguese ports, the chief base of supplies for the rebels, but that was not even included in the agenda of today's session.

Wants Spain Free to Act

Not desiring to continue in the position of people involuntarily supporting this unfair situation, the U. S. S. R. sees only one issue: to return to the Government of Spain its right and chances to purchase arms outside of Spain, which arms and chances are enjoyed by all the governments of the world, and that parties to the agreement be granted the right to sell and offer arms to Spain as they choose.

The Soviet Government does not desire any longer to hold itself responsible for the present position, which is obviously unfair to the legal Spanish Government and population, and hereby is compelled to declare that in connection with its declaration of Oct. 7, it cannot consider itself tied to the non-intervention agreement or to any oath of the participants.

American Elections: An A. B. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The United States goes to the polls Nov. 3 for its quadrennial presidential election. One of the few remaining democracies in the world, it will exercise its democratic function this year on an impressive scale.

There will be elections for every one of the 48 state governments; elections in cities, towns and minor subdivisions; an election for the whole membership of the lower legislative house, and for one third of the upper, more stabilized, Senate; and finally, and most important of all, a presidential election.

Here the candidates are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate, now President, one of the most charming political campaigners the nation has ever produced, and Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate, Governor of Kansas, a relative newcomer on the national scene, but now the idol of millions of his party.

Several Minor Candidates

There are minor candidates, particularly a farmer-labor group of miscellaneous elements and a new party, the Union, whose cadidate is Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota; but neither he nor the Socialist or Communist candidates are likely to affect the result greatly.

The sheer size of the United States always presents difficulties to comprehension. Because of its very size, the country has traditionally favored a decentralized government, and it has been one of the strongest charges against Mr. Roosevelt that his so-called "New Deal" has tended toward centralization. The American President exercises powers usually reserved for prime ministers in parliamentary governments, and combines the functions of head of state and head of party.

Do Not Vote Directly

American voters, furthermore, do not vote directly for presidential candidates, but for an anachronistic "electoral college" which meets later and simply affirms the people's will.

Finally, it should be understood that the vote of individual states is cast as a unit, so that the difference of a few thousand popular votes of a big state like New York may mean that its total 47 "electoral votes" are cast for one side or the other. Under this system it is possible for a candidate to win who has a minority of popular votes. There are 531 electoral votes all told, and 266 constitutes a majority. Electoral votes are of course, based specifically on the number of Congressmen and Senators, but generally allocated in proportion to population.

Another factor closely associated with the mechanics of an American election is the existence of the so-called "Solid South," a relic of Civil War days.

These southern states, where Negro population is thick, constantly vote Democratic. Numbering about a dozen, they traditionally give their 140 or so electoral votes to the Democratic candidate.

The Negroes, by one means or another, are generally disenfranchised, although Negroes are counted in allocating the states' electoral votes.

One of the many paradoxes of the situation is that the South is traditionally conservative, whereas Mr. Roosevelt has leaned far in the other direction, at the same time tending to capture the very Negro vote in other states which it is the primary credo of the "Solid South" to keep under control or suppress in its own boundaries.

Traditions

The Republican party traditionally leans right of center, and Democrats left of center and also that Republicanism has more often appealed to the established, propertied classes—the "haves" of the community, while Democrats appeal to the working class, the immigrants, the "have nots."

But this is only the very roughest distinction.

The present American election turns primarily on the record of Mr. Roosevelt's four exciting years in office. Governor Landon asks for an end of innovation and experiment; he demands more economical and efficient administration; he denounces the huge Treasury deficit, amounting to $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 net; he attacks lavish federal expenditures, and points with scorn at the ancient scandal of the American political "spoils system," attributing a growth of it under Roosevelt, and promising correction.

Democrats, on the other hand, attempt to take full credit for the revival of business since Mr. Hoover left office in 1932, and point with pride to the Roosevelt record. Admitting that the Treasury is still spending $2 for every $1 received in taxes, they promise, nevertheless, a balanced budget at no distant date as business revival fattens tax returns and relief loads decline.

Issue of Tariffs

The sharpest issue on a matter affecting foreign countries comes perhaps over tariffs. Mr. Roosevelt's much-lauded reciprocal trade agreements with 14 nations, materially reducing world tariff barriers, are attacked by Governor Landon; and Republicans are viewing with public alarm the growing arrival in the United States of foreign imports, especially from Canada. If Mr. Roosevelt returns to office this policy will certainly be pushed; under the Republicans high tariff barriers are more likely to continue.

The rival views of farm relief also have an international bearing. Mr. Roosevelt's program, now in effect, is a control of crop surpluses by cooperative farm action under federal supervision limiting production; Governor Landon has proposed a direct so-called "tariff-equivalent" federal bounty limited to the "family-sized" farm, which would probably cost a great deal of money, and which might result in big farm surpluses.

Since a considerable portion of American farm crops are exported, the question of whether there will be gluts or scarcity is of real interest.

Netherlands Women Urge Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—An address containing some 100,000 signatures demanding an immediate stop to further increase of armaments was presented to the Foreign Office here recently by a delegation of 20 women, members of the International Union of Women for Peace and Liberty. A world treaty for immediate reduction of armaments as a first step toward complete disarmament was also demanded.

This petition was part of the peace action started about a year ago by the American section of the International Union of Women. It has been declared that already 10,000,000 personal signatures and 5,000,000 declarations of adhesion have been collected.

The Dutch women not only collected nearly 100,000 signatures, but they also received declarations of adhesion from 30 organizations in the Netherlands representing 135,000 members. Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, signing the "receipt" for the address, advised the delegation to carry on with the peace propaganda and to continue to place confidence in the League of Nations, unless this organization should go too far, in which case a new League of Nations would have to be formed.

Cheap Metal Houses Promised Eventually

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24 (AP)—Dr. Charles S. Barrett of the metals research laboratory, Carnegie Institute of Technology, told the American Society for Metals the X-ray has failed to date to predict fatigue in metals.

Dr. Barrett, addressing the society's convention, termed the X-ray one of the most valuable tools of metal wizards but added that natural science must yet produce a means to anticipate weaknesses in metals.

Prof. G. B. Waterhouse of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, predicted in an address that the problem of prefabricating metal houses on a production line as cheaply as today's automobiles would eventually be solved.

The society announced the election of Edgar C. Bain of New York City as president. Other officers elected included Dr. Waterhouse, Cambridge, Mass., vice-president.

Lothian Rates Economic Accord Best Peace Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further relaxing of economic nationalism, along lines begun by the Franco-British-American move for currency stabilization, offers the most hopeful approach to preventing another world war, according to the Marquis of Lothian.

The three-power agreement "has removed some of the worst and some of the most extravagant forms of economic restriction," Lord Lothian told the Bond Club of New York at a recent meeting. The accord has eased the situation and "done a good deal to make it possible for France to remain in the democratic count," but "it hasn't seriously undermined the passion of all nations for economic self-sufficiency, and to protect their own standards of labor and main industries from challenge from the outside."

Organization Breaks

Along economic lines Lord Lothian sees the most promising field for international action. The postwar ideal of organized peace has broken down in practice, he said, because the four conditions "upon which it alone could work" were absent.

The four conditions outlined by Lord Lothian as essential but unrealized when the League of Nations began to function in 1919, were:

That all nations join the League.

That all nations were democracies.

That all nations were low-tariff, or free-trade and willing to cancel both reparations and war debts.

That all nations disarm.

None of these conditions was present in 1919, and none of them has been realized since, Lord Lothian declared.

Armaments and "isms"

Of the four, he finds that economic accords for the freeing of world trade are at once the most promising and the most important. The burden of armament, which he said weighs on the deliberations of every European chancellery and distorts national policies, is largely due to economic strains among the nations, he explained. Communism and fascism center their menace to democracy around economic issues. And the League is weakened when democracy is weakened.

Strong British Defense Urged By MacDonald Before Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—"While we are forging our guns, we must press on with diplomacy . . . but pending the advent of a peace secured by agreement we must not remain exposed to aggression," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, opening the National Labor Conference here today.

A co-ordinated policy for better nutrition, more training and other social amenities to help build up the youth of the nation is among the more constructive of the objects put forward at this conference of the National Labor group, a body representing workers who support Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government.

Loyalty to Government

Those attending the conference constitute that section of Labor which in 1931 refused to go into Opposition, holding that party politics are out of place in the present disturbed state of world conditions.

Although not large enough to elect many M. P.'s of its own, nevertheless the National Labor group led by Mr. MacDonald sways the balance in favor of the National Government in a considerable number of the constituencies.

Its policy is mainly one of social development at home and international co-operation abroad.

Its chief resolution at this year's conference describes additional social amenities and training for the people as a need of the first importance. The resolution goes on to say that this need can best be met by "a coherent policy, based on the co-operation of the departments of Health, Education, Labor, Agriculture, and the appropriate voluntary organizations and covering (a) nutrition, including the care of mothers and babies, (b) development from the nursery school to maturity and (c) adult recreational facilities on a national scale."

For National Movement

For this purpose the National Labor group aims at energizing and co-ordinating the admirable efforts of the already very large number of institutions engaged in encouraging the social efforts concerned. It thus favors creating for Great Britain a nation-wide movement which although on more democratic lines than that which has been adopted in Germany, is nevertheless to do somewhat similar work to that of the German Labor camps in promoting training, good comradeship and efficiency.

Regarding tariffs and industry the group stands for a policy of moderate protection. One of the resolutions put forward by its executive, while welcoming the improved prospects of removing obstacles to international trade, goes on "to accept tariffs, quotas and subsidies as legitimate aids to industry under existing conditions, but is of opinion that in each case they should be conditioned on such organization of production and distribution as shall fully protect the consumer and ensure to the workers an equitable share in the benefits they confer."

Other resolutions at the conference approve the system of National Government for Britain "in this period of transition at home and danger abroad," also such rearmament as is necessary to enable the United Kingdom to fulfill its responsibilities for fortifying the League of Nations so as to render it "an instrument not only of peace but of political and economic development."

Maritime Conference At Geneva Urges World Trade Parley

GENEVA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Convocation of an international economic conference was urgently recommended today by the International Maritime Conference.

The recommendation was made after final adoption of a series of conventions intended to improve the lot of seamen.

Remedies must be applied to stimulate lagging international trade, the delegates decided.

Lieut. Commander R. C. Lee of New York, retired, and Paul Scharrenberg, Washington, legislative representative of the American Seamen's Union, were elected members of the permanent maritime commission of the International Labor Organization.

Stickers on Autos Criticised

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The American Motorist was urged yesterday to register his political preferences at the polls and not on his automobile. "Huge stickers which blot out large areas of vision," said Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, "are definite driving hazards."

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Landon School Record Upheld By Superintendent, a Democrat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Charges made about education in Gov. Alfred M. Landon's home state, contained in a political publicity bulletin issued by the Democratic National Committee and published in New York city have aroused indignation among citizens who feel that these reports inaccurately and unfairly present the Kansas school system to the nation.

The bulletin purports to show that Mr. Landon's economy record has been made at the expense of the schools. W. T. Markham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Democrat and supporter of President Roosevelt, says politics should be left out of the discussion. Many causes, he contends, enter into the financial lack in the schools. Some of these are drouth, general economic conditions, decrease in valuation of property, low property taxes, etc. While funds for education have dropped one third since 1929, the farm income of Kansas is still less than half of what it was then.

Closed Schools Explained

It is admitted that 458 school districts closed last year, but, as Mr. Markham explains, "these were districts where the people realize what poor business it is to pay a teacher and maintain a school for only a few pupils, so they sent their children to nearby schools, saved money for themselves and enabled other districts to provide better teachers and better facilities."

Leading educators have for years been advocating school consolidation of smaller schools in order to get a better school with a lower tax rate. Statistics from the office of the state superintendent show that in 1935 Kansas had 552 one-teacher schools, each with an enrollment of five or less pupils. Mr. Markham believes the pupils would benefit, and at less cost on the whole, if the 7067 rural school districts in Kansas were reduced to 2300 districts.

"Not a school has been closed," he explained, "by anyone except by the action of the school board of that district alone. When a district decided not to operate its school last year, it levied the taxes, made the arrangements and saw to it that every child within the district was sent to near-by districts for the school year—eight months. Common school education was available for every boy and girl in Kansas last year and every year since I have been superintendent.

Reorganization Advocated

"An extensive reorganization of the 8695 school districts in the state seems fundamentally necessary to a solution of current educational problems. Hundreds of school districts are unable to maintain themselves successfully. The state eventually must assume responsibility for their financial support. The problems of school district government, therefore, will cease to be entirely the concern of the local district and properly become the concern of all taxpayers of the state."

In one small rural high school district the cost is reported as $51.11 a pupil a week. In another it is $18.50. In hundreds of other districts the cost is exorbitant. The limited income of such districts usually results in the hiring of inadequately trained teachers and the failure to furnish the schoolroom with proper instructional supplies and equipment.

Landon Signed Law

Governor Landon recommended and signed a co-operative school law which makes possible easier consolidation of the smaller districts. The Kansas school system was laid out in small districts in the horse-and-buggy days when children waded through snow and mud. Now with the motorcar, bus and hard-surfaced highways, children are picked up at a specified hour, transported to consolidated institutions with better equipment, several teachers and high standards. This consolidation accounts in large measure for the drop in school expenditures mentioned in the bulletin issued by the Democratic party.

According to William Allen White of Emporia, the best piece of state school legislation in recent years is the Landon cash basis law, which has saved taxpayers interest payments on time warrants that were commonly issued, and put the schools on a firmer financial footing. Now, when a taxpayer pays a dollar in Kansas school taxes, it all goes for schools, whereas, before the cash basis law came, at least 4 per cent of every tax dollar went to pay interest on time warrants.

In his book, "Deeds Not Deficits," Richard B. Fowler says, "The pay of all teachers, college faculty members, high school and elementary teachers temporarily was affected by the Landon pay-as-you-go program; but their reductions were no greater than those of other state and local employees. In many instances the cuts have been restored."

Districts Set Salaries

The salary of the teacher is not set by the state, but is in the hands of the school district through its own elected board of education. It is generally admitted that teachers' wages are too low; but the governor has nothing to do with these wages are too low; but the Gov- Teachers in the 6936 one-room schools received an average pay of $56.69 a month during the 32 weeks in which they actually worked. At the close of the last school year there were 270 teachers who had not received all of their last year's salaries. Some of these have now been paid, but according to Mr. Markham, there are still 21 teachers in rural districts who have not been paid. There is, however, a general tendency to increase teachers' salaries five or 10 dollars a month, and they are slowly coming back to normal.

From 1861 to 1879, the state distributed annually a small amount to each school in the way of state aid. Since that time, schools have been operated almost exclusively by local taxation. It is true that Kansas ranks forty-eighth among the states in this respect. Superintendent Markham has put forth much effort during the past few years to secure state aid. He does not attribute this lack to the fault of the present administration any more than to any preceding administration.

More Income Needed

In his biennial report, Mr. Markham said, "School units which are levying the maximum tax permitted by law are now receiving the maximum income which they can reasonably expect for the next few years. Their only hope for an increase of taxable income in the near future is through an increase in taxable wealth, either by means of a raise in values of property and the establishment of additional industries, or by finding property which has not been taxed."

There are at present 51 rural schools in the state which have no money and 106 other rural schools that will be without funds before the year is over; besides 26 towns and cities in a similar predicament, according to the state superintendent.

The legislative committee of the Kansas State Teachers Association has committed itself definitely to the support of school equalization legislation—toward securing legislation to provide for the equalization of costs of public schools through the use of state funds to the end that every child may be enabled to attend a school which will meet certain minimum standards and which will be supported by a tax levy common to all school districts in the state; to provide for the support of the schools by the use of other types of taxes in addition to the property tax, and to make one of these other types of taxes a severance tax.

An indication that the school situation in Kansas has a silver lining is found in the following facts: Kansas ranks first in the highest rate of farm attendance in high schools. During the years from 1900 to 1933, the high school attendance increased 850 per cent, while the population increased less than 25 per cent. Kansas has more college graduates in proportion to its population than any other state. It is one of 11 states which in 1933-34, the latest school year for which statistics are available, which reported 98 per cent or more of the children from 13 to 17 years of age in attendance at school the full school year. All this indicates that Kansas has good schools and good teachers.

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Morgenthau Sees Balanced Budget And Debt Cut Near

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The address of Secretary Morgenthau, delivered last night at the business men's dinner under the auspices of the Good Neighbor League follows:

I am here to report to you, the stockholders of America, about the financial management of your great corporation, the United States Government. What I shall say looks more to the future than to the past, because I believe it is in the future that you are particularly interested.

Since President Roosevelt took office in March, 1933, manufacturing employment has risen 50 per cent; manufacturing payrolls have doubled; prices paid to farmers have more than doubled; the market price of corporate bonds has risen 50 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production is, I think, the most comprehensive measure of business activity that we have. It stood at 59 in March, 1933. Today it is approximately 109.

Calls Facts Eloquent

These facts speak for themselves. They are confirmed by the first-hand experience of every man and woman in the range of my voice. They represent the combined efforts of the whole nation—efforts which were made effective by the financial policies adopted and carried out by this Administration.

Just what were those policies?

First, we brought the value of our currency into a more satisfactory relation with the currencies of other countries. By that step we stopped a disastrous deflation in the United States and brought about an immediate and still growing revival in our foreign trade. We broke the shackles that were dragging us down. Thirty nations had preceded us in readjusting their currencies; virtually all the rest have followed us.

The soundness and stability of the American dollar are now recognized throughout the world. That didn't just happen. It is the result of monetary policies that have been carefully formulated and executed.

New Step Taken

In the past month a new step has been taken. Great Britain and France have joined with us in a common effort to maintain equilibrium in international exchange. We hope that this cooperation will provide the basis for freeing international trade from excessive restrictions. We believe it is a real contribution to the cause of international peace. The three nations agree, of course, that each must, as a first consideration, safeguard its own internal prosperity.

The second major element in our fiscal policies was our decision to provide safety for bank depositors, protection for farms and homes, jobs for the unemployed, and relief for the needy, at a time when no other agency in this country, public or private, was equal to the task.

We restored the buying power of our people.

Future of America

As the President has so aptly said, we made an investment in the future of America. It has rebuilt both human and material values. It is now paying large dividends to every man, woman and child in the United States.

But some people ask: Could we afford this investment? The answer is: We couldn't afford not to make it. The future of our country, of our democratic form of government, and the lives and well-being of 125,000,000 persons were at stake.

Others ask: How are we going to pay for it? The fact is, it is being paid for out of the dividends of recovery. This brings me to the third and final major financial policy of this Administration—taxation.

On Ability to Pay

It would have been popular among certain groups of our population to have raised additional revenues by new excise and sales taxes—taxes that would have fallen most heavily on those least able to pay.

What did we do? First, we borrowed to meet the emergency. Later, when incomes were growing larger as a result of recovery, we revised the tax system so as to make it fully adequate to meet the future revenue needs of the Federal Government. We did this by providing taxes based upon the democratic principle of ability to pay—primarily income and estate taxes.

Through the Revenue Acts of 1934, 1935 and 1936, we lowered the effective rates of taxation on small individual incomes and on small corporation incomes, but we raised and made more fully effective the rates of income tax on those best able to pay them.

No Full Effect Yet

Our revenue receipts have not yet shown the full effect of these tax changes. The bulk of collections under the 1935 and the 1936 Revenue Acts will begin to come in next year. But our increased receipts already show the effects of business recovery and the great improvement in our tax structure.

Total revenues of the Federal Government have increased substantially in every year of the present administration. In the fiscal year ended last June our revenues were nearly twice as large as they were in 1933; and, during the present fiscal year, we count on a further increase of more than one-third.

These facts reveal how groundless are the fears, voiced for campaign purposes, of the soundness of our fiscal position.

Debt and Budget

We have so improved and strengthened the Federal tax structure that it is providing additional revenues easily sufficient to insure an early balancing of the budget and thereafter a rapid reduction in the public debt.

Some persons who, to put it mildly, are not too friendly to this Administration, are loudly and frequently asserting that our policies will bring inflation, and endanger the value of savings bank accounts, life insurance policies, and other forms of savings.

The facts I have cited as to the continued and rapid increase of our revenues furnish a complete answer to these fears.

Soundness of Policy

If there was anything further needed to clinch the fact that there is no such danger, it was supplied this year by the President and the Congress. In January the President in his budget message told Congress that any expenditures added to the budget and any loss of revenues must be financed by taxes. In June, Congress, carrying out the President's recommendations, provided the supplementary revenues.

It took both courage and statesmanship on the part of the President and of the Democratic Congress to enact an important piece of revenue legislation less than five months before a national election, but it constituted your final assurance that the fiscal policies of this Administration are and will continue to be sound.

Four Years Ago

Four years ago great financial structures were collapsing and values of all kinds were disappearing. It was then that life insurance policies and the people's savings and investments were in danger. They are not in danger now. The man who says they are is just four years behind the times.

You still hear microphone opinions to the effect that our dollar is not safe. But the proof of men's real opinions is to be found in the way they act.

Investment bankers give you their real opinions when they offer for subscription and recommend to their customers 25-year, 35-year and even 60-year bonds, bearing interest rates of 3½ per cent or even less. Commercial and savings bankers give you their real opinion by their actions in buying these bonds.

What Investors Think

What do investors think of the safety of the dollar? Their actions show what they think. They are buying good-quality, long-term, low-interest bonds, and other high-grade securities.

They are paying 105 today for the same 3 per cent government bonds that sold below 83 in 1932.

What do foreigners think about the safety of the American dollar? They are not influenced by sentiment. They can keep their money at home, if they like. Instead, they have been sending it over here to buy participation in American recovery. Since January, 1933, foreigners have increased their holdings of American securities by more than $700,000,000.

Today, in every field of finance where the real opinion of bankers, businessmen, and investors is tested by their actions, we find them proving their confidence in our future in the only way in which confidence can really be proved: By laying down their money on the barrel head!

Some people are broadcasting America short; no one is fool enough to sell America short.

He Wins Army Trophy

First Lieut. John M. Sterling
Winner of Mitchell Trophy Race, Premier Speed Event of the Army Corps

Lieutenant Sterling who hails from New York ashed 217.346 miles an hour at Selfridge Field recently in five laps over a closed 20-mile course. The previous record was 216.8 set two years ago by Capt. Fred C. Nelson, This record was broken also by Lieut. Harold L. Neely of Huntington, Tennessee, who was second with 217,039 miles an hour.

Party Realignment by 1940 Seen by Minnesota Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The nation's only Farmer-Labor Governor, Hjalmar Petersen, successor to the late Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, is in New York today to add his word to reports in progressive-liberal quarters that a national political realignment is due for 1940. The Minnesota Governor holds similar views, and declared that in the event such a third party did not emerge by 1940, there would be a realignment in the two old major parties.

Governor Peterson comes from one of the 12 states where the battle for political votes is hottest, President Roosevelt's endorsement of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Governor, accompanied by the withdrawal of regular Democratic designees there for Governor and United States Senator, having furnished a major premise for the Republican argument that Mr. Roosevelt is out to "dump" the Democratic party.

Liberal Coalition

It was the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota that would draw the lines and principles of the coalition of the liberal forces in this country for the political future, Governor Peterson declared.

The ultimate pattern might not be drawn by 1940, Governor Petersen said, but the mold would then be ready for a third national party with reactionaries on one side and liberals on the other.

Minnesota, together with Nebraska and Wisconsin, constituted the nucleus for the political ideals which will premise the new alignment, he added.

Governor Petersen's arrival in New York was marked by an official mayoral welcoming committee, headed by Maurice P. Davidson, executive vice-chairman of the Progressive National Committee supporting the Democratic presidential ticket, and Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, campaign director for the American Labor party, whose initiation into the New York State ballot field this year marks the first official emergence on the eastern horizon of the Farmer-Labor political idea.

Destiny Held Inevitable

The national destiny of the Farmer-Labor party was inevitable, Governor Petersen said, seeing in the Roosevelt Administration "many things in agreement with Farmer-Labor party principles and desires."

"I refer specifically," he added, "to the Administration's work in connection with conservation of Civil Conservation Corps camps and its water-power fight.

Predicting Minnesota for Mr. Roosevelt by a substantial majority with special reference to the effect on this figure of the withdrawal of the Democratic candidate there, the Governor discounted Union party strength in the Gopher State.

Simultaneously, Norman Thomas, Socialist party standard bearer, returning from a speaking tour in 20 states, contributed his observation that the campaign was over and President Roosevelt would win "in a landslide." The Thomas appraisal reduced Governor Landon's chances to "two or three states, including Kansas," and the Socialist leader added with a wry smile, "James A. Farley has done a beautiful job; the campaign has been carried forward with high ideals and practical politics, with noble sentiments and a smooth-running machine."

In Mr. Thomas' opinion, the Union part ticket, projecting Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, into the national arena, was "passing out of the picture."

According to Mr. Thomas, Mr. Roosevelt will get an "overwhelming vote in the industrial centers and in the agricultural districts where the farmers have to depend on the government for seed loans.

Turns Upon Thomas

Meanwhile, to continue minority party views, the Communist standard bearer, Earl Browder, today had turned upon Mr. Thomas to the applause of 2000 sympathizers assembled in the Manhattan Opera House here, with the declaration that "Mr. Thomas shows he has already conceded the election and that he is working for the reactionary."

"We believe the laboring people of this country have the right and the organizational power to act as an independent force," Mr. Browder said.

Announcement of the revocation of the Mineola (Long Island) police ban on the American Labor party rally in Nassau county next week came simultantously, following representations from Republican quarters there "in the interest of fair play." The meeting now will be held in the Mineola auditorium on Oct. 28.

Landon Enters Home Stretch Of His Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

tion." Thus there are no pulled punches in the last thrust of the campaign. Thursday night, on the New Mexican border, Governor Landon made perhaps his most inclusive and deliberate charge when he charged that the President would "waste the energies and resources of our people, obstruct and hamper their productive abilities, sap and diminish their strength and capacity to provide for their own prosperity and security" he added that the President "has already pauperized the Federal Government, and would now weaken and impoverish the people who support it."

Roosevelt Retort

President Roosevelt already had given something in the nature of a retort on such charges—a retort which aroused the ire of the Landon camp, and perhaps provoked more extreme statements—when he said, "Two weeks from today, the day after election, the American air will be cleaner, and American democracy will be safe."

Speaking in Tulsa yesterday in the golden glow of a setting sunset on the Oklahoma plain, Governor Landon said, "I resent the deliberate falsification of the facts that has been made about the educational system of Kansas. It would have been bad enough had this campaign of deceitful vilification of Kansas been made by political underlings. When utterly untrue charges are openly made by a member of my opponent's immediate family, however, as a Kansan my indignation knows no bounds.

Brands Charge "Malicious"

"The malicious charge that has been made is that 458 schools have been closed in Kansas, depriving 8557 boys and girls of common school education. I state deliberately that anyone who makes that charge is guilty of peddling a lie."

No member of the Landon party would state officially which member of the Roosevelt family was in reference, but unofficially it was made known that the President's eldest son, James, was credited in a Los Angeles newspaper with the statement.

However, the charges about Kansas schools have been discussed throughout the country for weeks, and increasingly have aroused Governor Landon. His friend, William Allen White, also was aroused at the accusation, and sent a complete explanation and denial to a large group of newspapers under his own name.

Real Step Forward

Governor Landon told the Tulsa audience that the closing of 458 schools was "a real step forward in the improvement of educational facilities," being nothing more than consolidation of rural schools which in many instances had only one or two pupils. The children now are transported to near-by schools.

"There is the Kansas record, continued Governor Landon, "that no scurrilous misrepresentation can take away."

Campaign Issues Reviewed

At Springfield, Mo., last night, the candidate was at his best. He briefly summarized the major issues of the campaign, as they have been treated in his extended addresses. But his great hit was made with a story from a current New York revue, and Governor Landon told it with great gusto. It seems that Mr. Rugwell—Governor Landon said—was an undersecretary or something in Washington, D. C., and was wondering what to do with $126,000,000 that he had to spend on a certain hard day. He decided to put $100,000,000 into a Mississippi bridge; not a bridge across the river (it had already been exhaustively spanned but a bridge from source to delta). That left $26,000,000. A man came in and applied for the sum to build a hot dog stand. He previously had been turned down on a $100 application, such a small amount not being worth Mr. Rugwell's time. But he got the money when he asked for $100 to build the hot dog stand, and $25,999,900 with which to pay his taxes.

Itinerary In East

Governor Landon's itinerary in the East was announced today as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 24—Address at Indianapolis Coliseum, Indiana State Fair Grounds, 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 25—Leave Indianapolis 2:15 p. m. Arrive Cincinnati, Ohio (operating stop only) 6:25 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Monday, Oct. 26—Arrive Baltimore, Md., 10:45 a. m. for address Mount Royal station; leave Baltimore 11:15 a. m. Arrive Philadelphia 1:20 p. m. Address convention hall 9:30 p. m. Leave Philadelphia 11:40 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 27—Arrive Pittsburgh, Penna., 8 a. m. Address Duquesne Gardens 9 p. m. (Introduction by Senator James J. Davis).

Wednesday, Oct. 28 — Leave Pittsburg 12:30 a. m. Arrive Trenton, N. J., 12 noon for address at Mosque Theater. Arrive New York 4:30 p. m. Parade from Pennsylvania station to Murray Hill hotel.

Thursday, Oct. 29 — Address Madison Square Garden 9:30 a. m.

Roosevelt Addresses Diners At Good Neighbor Banquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The text of President Roosevelt's address to Good Neighbor League dinners last night follows:

When these dinners of business men throughout the country were first organized I was asked to talk specifically for the business men of the nation. But I said that it was impossible to make a speech for business men as members of a separate and distinct occupation from the rest of the people in America. There cannot be one type of speech for business men and another type of speech for industrial workers and for farmers.

We have no separate interests in America. There is nothing to say to one group that ought not to be said to all groups. What is good for one ought to be good for all. We can make our machinery of private enterprise work only so long as it does not benefit one group at the expense of another.

Sides With Private Business

No one in the United States believes more firmly than I in the system of private business, private property and private profit. No administration in the history of our country has done more for it. It was this administration which dragged it back out of the pit into which it had fallen in 1933.

If the administration had had the slightest inclination to change that system, all that it would have had to do was to fold its hands and wait—let the system continue to default to itself and to the public.

Instead we did what the previous administration had declined to do through all the years of the depression—we acted quickly and drastically to save it. It was because of our belief in private enterprise that we acted—because of our faith in the essential and fundamental virtue of democracy and our conviction that individual initiative and private profit served it best.

Action and Results

You read the business sections of the newspapers, the financial and commercial reports know what we did and what its results have been.

But as your profits return and the values of your securities and investments come back, do not forget the lessons of the past.

We must hold constantly to the resolve never again to become committed to the philosophy of the boom era, to individualism run wild, to the false promise that American business was great because it had built up financial control of industrial production and distribution in the hands of a few individuals and corporations by the use of other people's money; that government should be ever ready to purr against the legs of high finance; that the benefits of the free competitive system should trickle down by gravity from the top to the bottom, and, above all, that government had no right, in any way, to interfere with those who were using the system of private profit to the damage of the rest of American citizens.

Price We Paid

Collapse of business was the price we paid for not facing intelligently the problems of private enterprise in a modern world.

There were those who advised extreme courses in the days of the crisis in 1933. Many said the deflation should take its course, wiping out in bankruptcy all but a handful of the strongest.

Some, including many business men, urged that the only solution was for government to take everything over and run things itself.

We took the middle road. We used the facilities and resources available only to government, to permit individual enterprise to resume its normal functions in a socially sound competitive order. We provided credit at one end of the business mechanism and purchasing power at the other. The broken pipes of the circulatory system of business have been welded together again.

Says Business Approves

An overwhelming majority of independent individual business men approve in their hearts what we did to save American business. I am equally sure that a handful of monopolistic business men hate what we did for American business. Business had become regimented. Free enterprise was being gobbled piece by piece. Economic control of business in these few persons had developed into political control of government itself. They did not want us to take American business out of their grip.

But we not only have freed government from their domination; we are now freeing business also from their domination.

We have loosened the grip of monopoly by taking from monopolists their chief tools—the devices of high finance.

Politics and Business

We are resolved to keep politics out of business. But at the same time we ask that business refrain from coercion in politics. Not only wage earners but nearly all business men resent the present attempts by a few employers to frighten their employees by misrepresentation. For example, a few employers are spreading half-truths about the Social Security Law, half-truths that tell the workers only of the workers' contribution, and fail to mention the employers' contribution. They conceal from the workers the fact that for every dollar which the employee contributes the employer also contributes a dollar, and that both dollars are held in a government trust fund solely for the social security of the workers.

Things like this bring certain types of employers into disrepute with other employers and with the great mass of our citizens.

Real Objective

The real objective of this minority is the repeal of any form of social security to which they themselves have to contribute.

For many years the record shows that this minority has been willing to take only a plan of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions to which the workers would be the sole contributors and which would cost the employers nothing at all.

All we ask of business and for business is the greater good of the greater number—fair treatment by it and fair treatment for it. We are reaching for security—the security which comes from an intelligent and honorable system of interdependent economics which every business man as well as every one else can trust and into which we can venture with confidence.

We seek to guarantee the revival of private enterprise by guaranteeing conditions in which it can work.

We seek to insure the material well-being of America, and to make more firm the real foundations of a lasting democracy.

Landon's Record As Employer Held 'Above Average'

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon's record as an employer of labor was termed "above the average" yesterday in a statement issued by William L. Hutcheson, chairman of the labor division of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Hutcheson, general president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, based his comment on an investigation he said was requested by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

He said Mr. Green reported he "found for the last three years Governor Landon paid common labor $4 for an eight-hour day; truck drivers $110 a month, full-time pumpers $110 a month, with free lights, fuel, water and house in which to live."

"These salaries," Mr. Hutcheson said, "are above average of field (the oil industry)."

Buenos Aires Orders Oil Monopoly for City

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 24 (AP)—Mayor Mariano Verdia y Mitre yesterday promulgated a city law giving the government oil company, Yacimientos Petroleros fiscales, a monopoly on oil and gasoline sales in the capital. Private concerns representing North American and British interests were understood to be planning to challenge the constitutionality of the law if it restricts their business.

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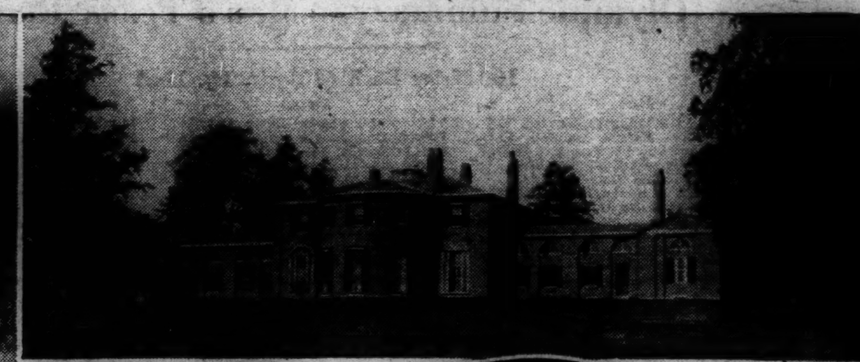
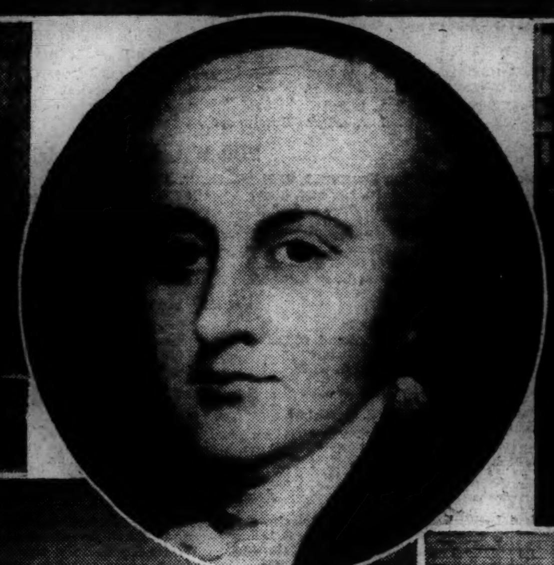
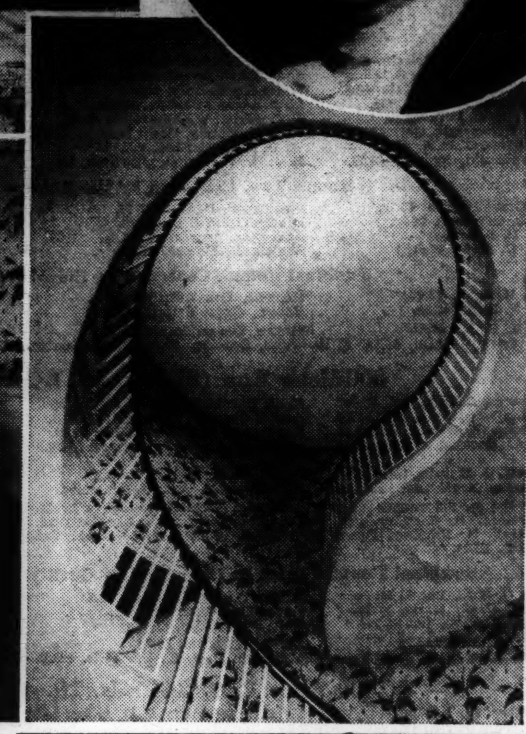
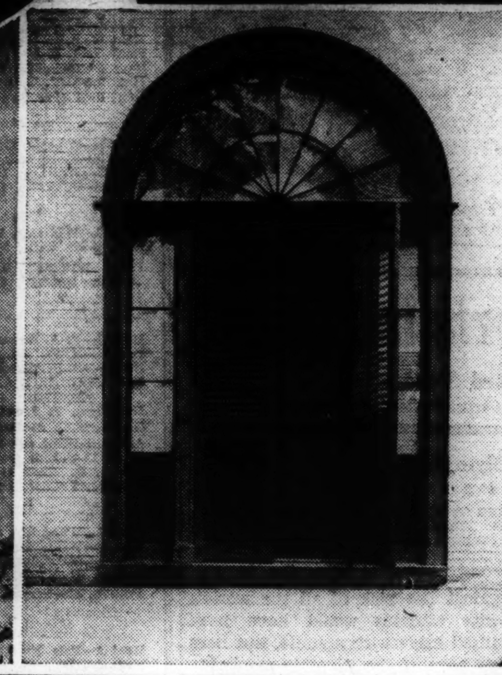








Governor of Massachusetts in 1809, Christopher Gore, whose portrait by Trumbull in the center, built between 1804 and 1808, the residence shown at the top center. Neither the architect nor builder is known, and no house similar to this exists in New England. The center portion measures 48x68 feet not including the curved portion. Each wing extends 62 feet, making the entire length nearly 200. The two interiors are known as the State Reception Room and the State Dining Room.

In this, the latter room, the doors and their frames are built to conform with the curves of the walls. Windows of the first and second floors of the wings are shown at the left, bottom row. Just above is one of the wing second floor windows, inside view, its original shutters with H hinges.

Marked throughout with extreme refinement in spite of its size and dignity, the winding main stairway is seen in two views. Its balusters are in striking contrast to the elaborately turned types of a generation earlier. Similar refined characteristics are noted in the doorway at the right below.

Governor Gore Home Rescued

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

"IN 1816 he retired, finally, from all public affairs, to his beautiful country estate in Waltham, Mass., where he owned several hundred acres laid out after the plan of an English country gentleman's residence. Here he lived in the most gorgeous style, with liveried servants, four-horse coaches with outriders, and other forms of magnificence then quite unusual in New England."

This is said of Christopher Gore (1758-1827), who was Governor of Massachusetts in 1809. The country residence referred to in the above quotation from the National Encyclopaedia of American Biography still stands very much as he left it, with the large stables, farmer's cottage, and other buildings. The hundreds of acres mentioned above have been reduced to 80, which is still a great estate to remain within 10 miles or so of Boston's State House and within the bounds of a busy industrial city.

Governor Gore left no descendants to occupy and maintain the 27 rooms, so there followed long vicissitudes of ownership, recent ones being a country club, and a road-house keeper. After all this, it is a wonder that its original character has survived almost completely. But so it has, and now a group of ardent devotees to the preservation of the best old American architecture have formed a group with a single purpose of preserving and refurnishing this unique example of New England residence. For it is unique in its dignity and extent, and in the marked simplicity of its late Georgian lines.

Four Years Building

A single date is not enough for setting the time of its building, for the accounts in Gore's own fine handwriting record the first entry as lumber bought on July 29, 1804. The last is four years later, July, 1808, followed by the total of $23,-608.14. This is a large amount for its day, for then a dollar bought about several times as much as now.

This is the second Gore house to stand on or near the same site, but we know nothing of the design of the first. It was burned during the eight years that Christopher Gore was in England, where he was sent by President Washington as one of three commissioners for settlement of war claims. On his return after this prolonged service, he immediately began the erection of the house which is pictured here. It is evidence of his conspicuous success as a lawyer, the profession which he entered immediately upon his graduation from Harvard in 1776. Although only 18 then, his marked talent, culture and tact as well as his vigor and patriotism, made him the trusted assistant of Adams, Hancock, and other Revolutionary leaders. Like General Washington, who appointed him the first Attorney General of Massachusetts, Christopher Gore delighted in country life, and in the opportunities for forestry, agriculture and hospitality which the wide acres and spacious quarters of his Waltham estate permitted. It was only a year after he was settled in this new home that he was called to be Governor of Massachusetts, a call to which he responded reluctantly.

In England Eight Years

His long stay in England as a highly responsible government representative had brought him many friends of the same high-minded, cultural tastes as himself. We may be sure that he was often a guest at English country homes, and it is probable that when he returned, the plans for this house had already been prepared for him by an English architect. None similar had been erected in New England, and there is little in any of its features, large or small, that even suggests any known designer of this region. We have to look as far away as Colonial Virginia to find resemblances in type and extent. That he should leave England, having in his possession complete plans that had been prepared by an English architect, seems a natural conjecture, though as yet no evidence supports it.

Massachusetts people have long been conscious of the importance of preserving this residence, remarkable in its architecture and its original condition. The magnitude of the undertaking has so far seemed too great for any group to attempt. Now the project has been launched by Gore Place Society of Waltham, Mass., but with a burden of heavy financial obligations. The title is in their hands, but with large payments necessary for interest, maintenance, and development. The Society has faith that donors will co-operate with such generous gifts that this historic example of early American architecture may be permanently secured for the pleasure and edification of coming generations.

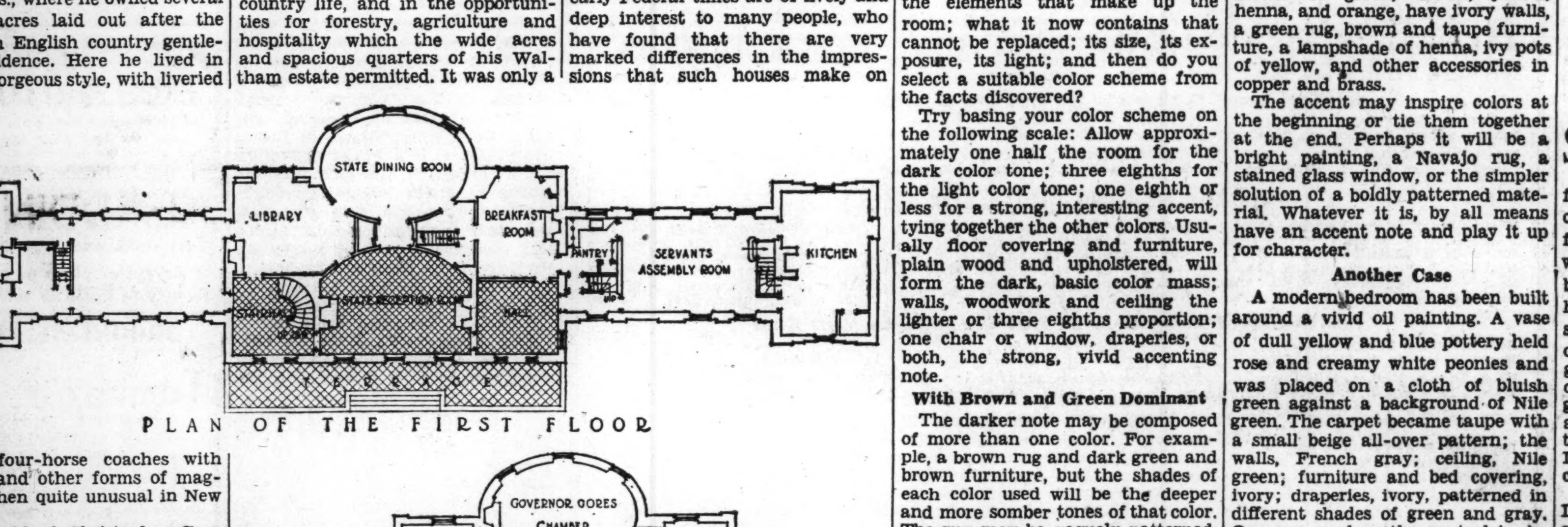
Character in Old Houses

Examples of the better characteristic architecture of colonial and early Federal times are of lively and deep interest to many people, who have found that there are very marked differences in the impressions that such houses make on them. They find many of these dwellings have distinctive features and strong individuality that become to the responsive person realities as definite as the personalities of their friends.

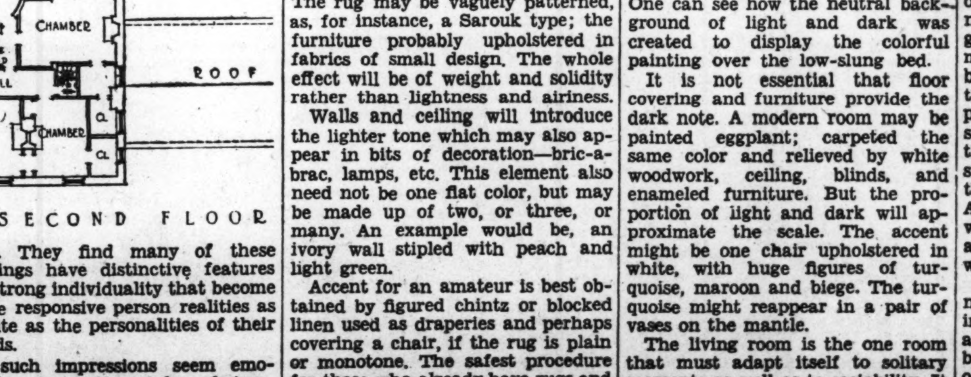
If such impressions seem emotional, over-sentimental and irrational, it may be we should better think of them as from keener discernment than ours. Very likely these impressions are in fact intuitive perceptions of the fine motives that builders or owners felt when some of these homes were planned and built. Whatever of their finer qualities those men put into their conceptions and their handiwork, the rightly sensitive person sees there, and he becomes in sympathy their companion so far as he falls in with their purposes and their ideals.

Here it seems to me is a manner of accounting for that effect, often called charm, that comes from houses of those earlier generations more often than from those of this century. Mansions or cottages of tidewater, Virginia; Hudson Valley homes of Dutch patroons or the humble ones of their tenants; little houses of the Cape Cod region and the town residences of New England cities; each type may have its own particular way of impressing the visitor and of suggesting the character of the first occupants—and possibly of later ones.

Those who are giving truly loving labors to the renovation and the refurnishing of Gore Place find their growing acquaintance with the home to be of intense interest. To them it gives out continual hints of the cultured tastes, refined manners and broad hospitality of the first owner, whom it is easy to think they have come to regard with respect close to affection. So strongly does this attraction act, that skilled workmen, admiring the original construction and happy to share in its care and repair, stay hours beyond allotted time without thought of payment and so help eke out the good from funds as yet sadly meager.



PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR



PLAN OF THE SECOND FLOOR

A Recipe for Color Treatment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW do you go about choosing colors when you redecorate? Do you consider carefully all the elements that make up the room; what it now contains that cannot be replaced; its size, its exposure, its light; and then do you select a suitable color scheme from the facts discovered?

Try basing your color scheme on the following scale: Allow approximately one half the room for the dark color tone; three eighths for the light color tone; one eighth or less for a strong, interesting accent, tying together the other colors. Usually floor covering and furniture, plain wood and upholstered, will form the dark, basic color mass; walls, woodwork and ceiling the lighter or three eighths proportion; one chair or window, draperies, or both, the strong, vivid accenting note.

With Brown and Green Dominant

The darker note may be composed of more than one color. For example, a brown rug and dark green and brown furniture, but the shades of each color used will be the deeper and more somber tones of that color. The rug may be vaguely patterned, as, for instance, a Sarouk type; the furniture probably upholstered in fabrics of small design. The whole effect will be of weight and solidity rather than lightness and airiness.

Walls and ceiling will introduce the lighter tone which may also appear in bits of decoration—bric-a-brac, lamps, etc. This element also need not be one flat color, but may be made up of two, or three, or many. An example would be, an ivory wall stipled with peach and light green.

Accent for an amateur is best obtained by figured chintz or blocked linen used as draperies and perhaps covering a chair, if the rug is plain or monotone. The safest procedure for those who already have rugs and furniture that cannot be discarded, but who wish a change in color, is to select a figured material containing the color or colors appearing in present furnishings, then gather the rest of the new color treatment from the patterned material.

An attractive dining room was one which followed this practice. The rug was a large Persian, an apricot background petterned in ivory, French blue and tan. The blue was selected for the walls, but intensified to a Wedgwood shade because the room was very sunny and needed toning down. The ceiling was painted white, blinds were in ivory, and the ivory again used in leather seats on the mahogany chairs. White Dresden china pieces with vari-colored floral motifs provided decoration.

If the accent note introduces one or two colors in direct contrast to the whole color scheme, pick up the contrast colors in bits of decoration about the room. With chintz draperies in ivory, patterned with vivid motifs of green, brown, yellow, henna, and orange, have ivory walls, a green rug, brown and taupe furniture, a lampshade of henna, ivy pots of yellow, and other accessories in copper and brass.

The accent may inspire colors at the beginning or tie them together at the end. Perhaps it will be a bright painting, a Navajo rug, a stained glass window, or the simpler solution of a boldly patterned material. Whatever it is, by all means have an accent note and play it up for character.

Another Case

A modern bedroom has been built around a vivid oil painting. A vase of dull yellow and blue pottery held rose and creamy white peonies and was placed on a cloth of bluish green against a background of Nile green. The carpet became taupe with a small beige all-over pattern; the walls, French gray; ceiling, Nile green; furniture and bed covering, ivory; draperies, ivory, patterned in different shades of green and gray. One can see how the neutral background of light and dark was created to display the colorful painting over the low-slung bed.

It is not essential that floor covering and furniture provide the dark note. A modern room may be painted eggplant; carpeted the same color and relieved by white woodwork, ceiling, blinds, and enameled furniture. But the proportion of light and dark will approximate the scale. The accent might be one chair upholstered in white, with huge figures of turquoise, maroon and biege. The turquoise might reappear in a pair of vases on the mantle.

The living room is the one room that must adapt itself to solitary moments as well as to sociability. It must be attractive and comfortable at any time of the day or night. This means an atmosphere that does not thrust itself upon one, but where your own personality can expand and dominate. Its basic coloring—the one-half and three-eights proportions—should be quiet rather than vivid tones.

Spaciousness is a most desirable quality in any interior and especially a living room. The color of the walls will do much to create an illusion of greater size. Ivory, gray, off-white, powder or turquoise blue, or any of the soft lighter greens, all help to increase the apparent size. Walls and floor covering in the same color seem to enlarge a room, as does an unbroken wall spread with woodwork and draperies the same color as the wall itself.

What is the exposure of the room? Do you wish to create a sunny, warm atmosphere, or is there adequate sunlight? Sunny rooms are toned down by blues, green, or grays. Brighten dull rooms with white, off-white (white paint mixed with a little yellow or pink) ivory, yellow, or chartreuse green, but guard against a glaring white light. Choose colors with warmth—French gray (gray with yellow or burnt umber), deep ivory, golden tan, peach, ashes of roses.

To sum up: before redecorating this fall, consider the coloring of the furniture and the rug you must use; determine what the accent shall be, and choose colors that will provide adequate light and warmth, without glare, that will create impression of spaciousness rather than detract from it, while keeping the atmosphere of the whole quiet and restful.

C. L.

To Save the State's Antiquities

Hartford, Conn.

ALL those who have seen with much regret the disappearance, or alteration, year by year, of the colonial houses of Connecticut, will be cheered at the announcement that an organization has been formed to save as many as possible of these old places. Last week, preliminary papers were filed for the incorporation of the Antiquarian and Landmark Society of Connecticut, the organizers including Governor Cross, as chairman of the advisory committee, and numerous well-known men and women in other positions.

It is as yet too early for announcement of specific properties which may receive their attention, but it is expected that these objectives will be made public within a few weeks.

Apparently, the purposes are somewhat similar to those of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which was founded in Boston years ago, and has already acquired well toward 30 houses. One of these is in Connecticut, one in Rhode Island, one in Maine, two in New Hampshire, the others in Massachusetts. This formation of an independent group, having its attention centered on Connecticut, offers a promise of preservation work of an extremely important sort, for the State is rich in buildings well worth preserving.

The announced purposes of the society are very broad, although possibly embracing no more activities than are actually carried on by the older organization which has had its headquarters in Boston for so many years. As published, the purposes of the society are:

"To accept gifts of constructions of historic or architectural interest and to care for the same; to accept gifts of Connecticut real estate, including woodlands, waters and other real estate of natural beauty or historical interest, when not suitable for the state park and forest commissions; to encourage the use of worthwhile buildings for headquarters of historical, patriotic societies, libraries and museums; to point out to owners of old buildings the reasons, architectural and financial, why changes, if any, should be made only after taking the advice of architects familiar and sympathetic with colonial architecture; to furnish lists of such architects to owners of worthwhile buildings who contemplate changes in same; to accept gifts of approved furniture, silver, paintings and other objects of historical or artistic interest."

C. G. B.

Brightening Up Dull Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Gretna, Penna.

SOME people are fortunate enough to grow up in a harmoniously furnished home. Others have for their surroundings a hodgepodge of inherited and carelessly bought furniture, resulting in a memory which often can be looked back upon by grown children as an esthetic hodgepodge. My own home was such a one, a marvelous mixture of carved Victorian and mission, golden oak and brass beds, heavy cut glass and deep, mournful greens and browns. It was, of course, an unfortunate period—along the turn of the century—and I suppose I should be thankful that we never committed a "cozy corner."

However, even as a small child, I could never understand why none of our furniture matched, and why new pieces were bought with no regard whatever for fitness or harmony. I do not understand it yet, but know that even now, despite all the fine work carried on by newspapers and magazines, department stores and museums, thousands and thousands of middle class homes are still muddling along that way, when there is absolutely no need for it. A little good taste and a paint brush will often accomplish far more than a large amount of money, expended without the taste.

Mission furniture, it seems to me, never did belong anywhere except in missions. There is little to do about disguising it, or about brass beds, either. However, a plain golden oak bedroom set may easily be treated with varnish remover, and then enameled some pleasing color. If quite plain, decalcomania transfers of flowers might be used. And what a transformation, with harmonizing curtains and lamp shades!

Victorian furniture is somewhat in fashion just now, but its entire effect is lost if mixed with furniture and decorations of other styles and periods. Unless a room can be kept entirely in character, the Victorian motif had best be submerged. Sometimes slip covers will work wonders to this end, though of course mirrors, tables and statuary cannot be disposed of so simply. An ugly piece of "bric-a-brac" can really mar the whole effect of a room, especially if it is quite incongruous and occupies a prominent place. Its place is with a secondhand dealer or an ashman.

I have in mind three sturdy brick houses, built perhaps 60 years ago, exactly alike, inside and out. One of them I had the pleasure of renovating for my own use, transforming its overhanging pall of brown into ivory woodwork, deep blue floors and scenic wall paper. The parlor mantel had one of those built-up mirror effects, with pillars, fretwork, and little shelves. The thing lifted off in one piece, and the lower part was not bad at all, especially after being painted. Another of these houses has been transformed in much the same way. The middle one, however, still displays its dingy brownness. I doubt if the casual visitor would realize that the two light and pretty interiors are sisters of the dark one that refuses to change. Little trouble or expense was involved in these transformations. The mantelpiece item is especially worthy of attention, as there are so many like it still extant. In most cases it is quite simple to cut them down, paint them, or do something to them to make them less objectionable, or even attractive.

Furniture need not be kept always, just because it is solid and in good condition; and was given you; or left to you; or bought by you and is safely ensconced in your home. Many rooms may be entirely negative in effect, but most rooms convey either a sense of pleasure upon entering them, or the opposite. The expenditure of some thought and taste and energy can convert a house which is merely a base for family operations into a thing of beauty; a place lovely to live in, joyous to return to, and in which you are proud to entertain your friends. A place to which, if there are children, their thoughts will always return with loving appreciation.

D. E. H.

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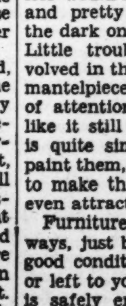

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Boston Shamrocks in Action Tomorrow at Bee Field—World Sports Reviewed

Shamrocks Out to Win Their Sixth

Lineup for Tomorrow's Game

Kickoff—2:30.

Boston	Syracuse
Nunn, le	re., Clancy
Sarno, lt	rt., Pincura
Zynteil, lg	rg, Shaub
Morandos, c	c., Bogacki
Wolfendale, rg	lg., Inabinet
Swan, rt	lt., Andorka
Fleming, re	le., Ginsberg
Zapustas, qb	qb., Kramer
Soar, lhb	rhb., Irwin
Bartlett, rhb	lhb., McNeese
Elser, fb	fb., Ellstrom

Officials—Cy Scoles, Fordham, referee. Edward Clark, Holy Cross, umpire. Joe McKenney, Boston College, head lineman. Leander MacDonald, Tufts, field judge.

Six straight victories is the goal the Boston Shamrocks aim for tomorrow afternoon at National League Field when they meet the Syracuse Braves in an American League pro football game. The kickoff is scheduled for 2:30 p. m., and with promising weather a huge crowd is expected to attend.

While these Shamrocks just about ruined the debut of the new league by racing out front in the standing from the start, they have been a source of delight to their home patronage. And tomorrow the locals need precaution for the visiting team has lost five straight and is about due to upset some team.

Failure to win stirred the Syracuse management to reorganization and the club has moved steadily on the up-grade with each game played. Don Irwin, former Colgate University fullback, is starting halfback and coach. Other greats on the Syracuse eleven are Sol Kramer, former member of the Green Bay Packers, and Ted Sauselle, Washington University backfield star.

On the Shamrock lineup will be Hank Soar, former Providence college player, who has scaled the heights of professional fame since playing with the local eleven. He has developed into the leading triple threat of the American League and has all Boston pro football fans talking about his greatness.

Of course Soar, as an individual, could not have accomplished his feats without the blocking backs and hard-charging line to help. George Kenneally, Shamrock coach, has earned the respect of football coaches with the clever manner in which he has built and handled this team.

Supporting Soar in the backfield will be Joe Zapustas, Don Elser and Earl Bartlett. The line will be the same as that which has started almost every game with Nunn and Fleming at ends, Sarno and Swan at tackle, Zyntell and Wolfendale at guard and Ton Morandos, center.

Several thousand boys will be guests of the Shamrock management tomorrow including the squads of many Greater Boston high school teams.

College Football Results

East

George Washington 13, Wake Forest 12.
New Britain T. 33, New Paltz T. 0.
Salem 39, Morris Harvey 7.
West Virginia Wes. 2, Duquesne 0.

South

Alabama 13, Loyola (N. O.) 6.
E. Kentucky T. 6, Georgetown (Ky.) 2.
Furman 20, Mercer 9.
Howard 20, Spring Hill 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 6, Apprentice School 6.
Middle Tennessee T. 19, Murray 14.
Millsaps 7, Mississippi C. 0.
Mississippi T. 25, Memphis T. 0.
Morehead T. 7, Transylvania 0.
Presbyterian 27, Newberry 0.
South Georgia T. 18, Brewton Parker 7.
Southwestern (La.) 7, Sam Houston T. 6.
Tampa 6, Stetson 0
Tennessee (J. C.) 19, Delta State T. 13.
Tennessee Wesleyan 40, Maryville 7.
Troy (Ala.) T. 12, Pensacola N. S. 0.

Midwest

Aberdeen N. N. 20, Yankton 7.
Arkon 18, Muskingum 6.
Ashland 14, Findlay 7.
Bethany 19, College of Emporia 6.
Capital 7, Kenyon 0.
Davis and Elkins 13, Xavier 12.
Duluth T. 26, Bemidji T. 6.
Eau Claire T. 23, Stout 6.
Emporia T. 41, Haskell 0.
Kearney Teachers 59, Peru T. 0.
Kirksville T. 6, Cape Girardeau T. 0.
Marietta 26, Otterbein 0.
Maryville T. 13, Springfield T. 0.
McPherson 21, Bethel 12.
Minot T. 19, Dickinson T. 0.
Missouri Valley 20, William Jewell 0.
Moorhead T. 13, Mankato T. 7.
Nebraska Wesleyan 21, Midland 6.
North Dakota 33, S. D. State 6.
Northwestern (Wis.) 12, Milton 7.
Parsons 20, Columbia C. 0.
South Dakota 6, St. Louis U. 6.
Southwestern (Kan.) 6, Ottawa 2.
St. Cloud T. 21, Winona T. 0.
Sterling 12, Hebron (JC) 12.
Washburn 7, Grinnell 6.

Southwest

Arkansas S. T. 33, Magnolia A. & M. 6.
Central (Okla.) T. 12, Oklahoma B. 0.
Daniel Baker 6, Southwest Texas T. 6.
Lon Morris 28, Westminster 0.
Monticello A. & M. 6, L. S. U. (N. C.) 0.
Southeastern (Okla.) T. 14, E. Cent. T. 0.
Texarkana 12, Wesley 7.
W. Texas T. 26, No'western (Okla.) T. 0.

Rocky Mountain

Idaho (S. B.) 34, Ricks 0.
Montana Mines 14, Montana Normal 13.

Far West

College of Idaho 7, Whitman 7.
Loyola (L. A.) 7, College of Pacific 5.
Sacramento (JC) 20, California Aggies 0.
Willamette 3, Linfield 0.

Amusements

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BOSTON

Shamrock Ace Punter

Don Elser Tries Kicking From the Top of the Boston Bee Dugout in Preparation for Tomorrow's Game Against the Syracuse Braves

1936 World Sports in Review

By **R. Maillard Stead**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Story of the Olympic Games

Chapter Four

In which the fastest race of 1936 is shown to be a colored one—for anything short of 1500 meters—like the music, the Finns "go round and aorund"—the American eagle has every right to an exultant scream—but the British lion comes in with a roar at the finish

BERLIN—If you ask, which was the fastest running race in 1936, my answer is—the black. A rejoinder, I feel, which makes up in veracity whatever it may be said to lack in the higher qualities of humor. For all the Olympic track championships here up to and including the 800 meters were won by American Negroes. The fastest Aryans were leaden-footed by comparison with the three negro champions—Jesse Owens, Archie Williams and John Woodruff. Owens, the most beautifully-modeled "streamlined" athlete it has been my good fortune to see, took the 100 and 200 meters in extremely fast times, Williams won the 400 meters and Woodruff the 800 meters. Here, chronologically presented, is what Owens did:

Won his first-round heat of the 100 meters in 10.3s., equaling the world's and Olympic record.

Won his second-round heat of the 100 meters in 10.2s., which beats the world's record, but does not supplant it because Owens had the assistance of a strongish following wind.

Won his semifinal heat of the 100 meters in 10.4s.

Won the final of the 100 meters in 10.3s., equaling the world's and Olympic record.

Won his first-round heat of the 200 meters in 21.1s., a new Olympic record.

Won his second-round heat of the 200 meters in 21.1s., equaling the Olympic record he had set up.

Won his semifinal heat of the 200 meters in 21.3s.

Won the final of the 200 meters in 20.7s., a new Olympic record.

Qualified for the final of the broad jump by clearing 23ft. 5 5/8in.

Won the final of the broad jump at 26ft. 5 1/4in., a new Olympic record.

Ran the first stage for the United States quartet that won the first heat of the 400-meter relay in 40s., equaling the world's and Olympic record.

Ran the first stage for the United States quartet that won the final and the 400-meter relay in 39.8s., a new world's and Olympic record.

Made 12 Appearances

In other words, this astounding young athlete from Ohio State University made 12 appearances in Olympic competition. On nine of them he either bettered or equaled the Olympic record, and on five he either bettered or equaled the world's record. All that, I submit, puts Owens in a class by himself among Olympic athletic heroes, past and present.

Whether a Negro has any natural physical advantage over a white man when it comes to a sudden output of maximum effort is a matter that students of such things delight to theorize upon. But there is nothing theoretical about the stern challenge now being proffered to the white races by the black in a steadily widening field of competition.

A few years ago the notion of the colored races making much of a show in a full track and field meet against the pick of all the world's white athletes would have been turned aside with a smile. But here this year, if the Olympic men's individual athletic events (excluding the decathlon) had been a team match, Colored versus White, with first places to count, the score would have been quite close—12 wins against 8. And it would probably have been 11-9 if F. D. Pollard had not rammed a foot against his last hurdle in the 110 meters, and, consequently, put himself out of stride and balance for the run in. The check to his pace allowed Forrest Towns, America, and D. O. Finlay, Great Britain, to go by.

For negro runners to win at distances beyond the two short sprints is something new in Olympic competition—as is a Japanese victory in that supreme test of running stamina, the marathon. At present I believe we have seen just the beginning of the colored races' challenge, for it must be remembered that the Japanese are still young in the intensive practice of western sport and are only now passing out of the copyist stage into that of evolving the styles and techniques that suit them best. They have already made the transition in swimming—and are recognized as the dominant nation for that particular sport.

Japanese Bid in 10,000-Meters

Emblematic of Japan's advance in sport generally was Kohei Murakoso's magnificent bid to defeat the Finns over one of the distances at which they have proved themselves unbeatable—the 10,000 meters. He had three of them to contend with, and they all went right away from him in the last lap, but before that he cut and came again and refused to be shaken off, in spite of some hearty jostles for position from time to time. His courageous running stands out as one of the track-racing epics of 1936. In memory I can see him now, bounding along with a short thumping stride that lifted him twice as high above the cinders as the Finns' long, taking stride lifted them.

How those Finns can run long distances! Like the music, in the words of the popular song, they "go round and around and they come out here"—here being somewhere in the first three places. Doubtless their supremacy is attributable to the fact that running countless miles across country in an invigorating climate is a favorite diversion for the youth of Finland and the athletic season there has no beginning and no end.

Lovelock's Victorious Run

Thinking back on all this year's track running I should say without hesitation that "the" race of 1936 was Jack Lovelock's victorious run in the Olympic 1500 meters. That was a masterpiece of racing strategy, as well as an exhibition of astonishing speed. The heats showed that the great New Zealand star (in spite of defeats earlier in the season) was somewhere near the top of his known form. And in the final he soared away up above it to win in the new world's record time of 3m. 47.8s.

Lovelock's victory was the fruit of two years' carefully calculated training, over distances from 880 yards to 3 miles, in which victory in racing had been regarded as an object secondary in importance to the acquisition of the devastating finishing powers that he showed us here.

Two other world's records were set up in the course of the Olympic track contests—by the U. S. A. team (Owens, Metcalfe, Draper and Wykoff) in the 400-meter relay, and by Forrest A. Towns, U. S. A., when he returned 14.1s. in a heat of the 110-meter hurdles. Other Olympic track records were set up, as narrated, by Owens in the 200-meter dash and by two Finns, Volmari Iso-Hollo and Gunnar Hoeckert who won the 3000-meter steeplechase and 5000 meters in 9m. 3.8s. and 14m.22.2s. respectively.

For Britain, with her proud record in Olympic foot races, the athletic section of the 1936 games was a disappointment alleviated by two fine victories—in the 50 kilometers walk and the 4 x 400 meters relay. Her best miler, S. C. Wooderson, ran with one foot functioning indifferently and was beaten in a slow heat of the 1500 meters, and two of the sprinters had mishaps that caused them to withdraw from competition.

Just now, however, Britain rejoices in the possession of four superb quarter milers—A. G. K. Brown, G. L. Rampling, William Roberts and F. F. Wolff. Individually, they were just not good enough to win the 400-meter championship, in the final of which Brown was a close second and Roberts a close fourth; but collectively they were a hotter proposition than even the United States could hold. Rampling, who had failed to qualify for the final of the individual race, found his best running in the relay, so did the first man—Wolff—and Roberts (who staved off Eddie O'Brien's oft-repeated challenge at a critical stage of the race) and Brown most resolute of anchor men. They beat the U. S. A. quartet (for whom neither Williams nor Lu Valle was running) by two seconds.

For seven Olympic days the American eagle was well and truly entitled to screech triumphantly, but the vast arena here reverberated to the British lion's last-minute roar as the curtain fell upon the greatest track and field meet of 1936.

The extent to which America dominated the international track racing situation, thanks very largely to the Negro section of her population, is shown in the following tabulation that I have prepared specially for The Christian Science Monitor. Points are not awarded officially to provide a ranking by nation for Olympic athletics; but if they had been (on the basis of 10 for a win, five for a second place, four for a third and so on down to one for a sixth) this is how they would have worked out, including the Marathon and 50 kilometers' walk, which will be discussed in Chapter Five:

Nation	Order	Places 1	2	3	4	5	6	Pts. Tot.
U. S. A.	1	7	4	2	3	2	1	112
Finland	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	58
Great Britain	3	2	3		1	2	1	43
Canada	4		1	1	1	4	2	22
Japan	5	1		1	2			20
Germany	6			3		1	1	15
Italy	7		2	1				14
Sweden	8			1	1	1	2	11
New Zealand	9	1						10
Holland	10			2			1	9
Switzerland	11		1		1			8
Poland	12				1	1		5
Argentine	13				1		1	4
Latvia	13			1				4
Philippines	13			1				4
Czechoslovakia	16		7		1			3
Brazil	17					1		2
Norway	17					1		2
Greece	19						1	1
Hungary	19						1	1
South Africa	19						1	1

Olympic Summary—Men's Track Races

100-Meter Dash (109yds. 1ft. 1in.)

	First	Second	Third
Heat 1	Lennart Strandberg, Sweden. 10.7s.	Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan. 10.8s.	Manfred Kersch, Germany. 10.8s.
Heat 2	Christian Berger, Holland. 10.8s.	Patrick Dannaher, South Africa. 11s.	Bernard Marchand, Switzerland. 11.2s.
Heat 3	Wijnand van Beveren, Hol. 10.8s.	Eric Grimbeck, South Africa. 10.9s.	Ruudi Toomsalu, Estonia. 11s.
Heat 4	Gyula Gyenes, Hungary. 10.7s.	Bunta Suzuki, Japan. 10.7s.	P. A. Virtanen, Finland. 10.9s.
Heat 5	H. M. McPhee, Canada. 10.8s.	Erik Lindgren, Sweden. 10.8s.	Robert Paul, France. 11s.
Heat 6	M. W. Theunissen, S. Af. 10.7s.	Karl Hornberger, Germany. 10.7s.	T. C. Beswick, Argentina, 10.9s.
Heat 7	Ralph Metcalfe, U. S. A. 10.8s.	Jozsef Sir, Hungary. 10.8s.	Nemesio de Guzman, Philippines. 11.1s.
Heat 8	Erich Borchmeyer, Germany. 10.7s.	A. B. Humber, Canada. 10.8s.	Gabor Gero, Hungary. 11.3s.
Heat 9	Frank Wykoff, U. S. A. 10.6s.	A. W. Sweeney, Great Britain. 10.7s.	Antonio Fondevilla, Argentina, 11s.
Heat 10	M. B. Osendarp, Holland. 10.5s.	Alan Pennington, Great Britain. 10.6s.	L. P. Orr, Canada. 10.6s.
Heat 11	Paul Hanni, Switzerland. 10.7s.	Cyril Holmes, Great Britain. 10.8s.	Rennos Frangoudis, Greece. 10.8s.
Heat 12	Jesse Owens, U. S. A. 10.3s.‡†	Kichizo Sasaki, Japan. 11s.	Jose de Almeida, Brazil. 11.1s.

Round Two, Contested by the First Two in All the Above Heats

Heat 1	Strandberg, Sweden. 10.5s.	Osendarp, Holland. 10.6s.	Wykoff, U. S. A. 10.6s.
Heat 2	Owens, U. S. A. 10.2s.	Hanni, Switzerland. 10.6s.	Sir, Hungary. 10.7s.
Heat 3	Metcalfe, U. S. A. 10.5s.	Pennington, Great Britain. 10.6s.	Van Beveren, Holland. 10.7s.
Heat 4	Borchmeyer, Germany. 10.5s.	Sweeney, Great Britain. 10.6s.	McPhee, Canada. 10.6s.

Semifinal Round, Contested by the Above

Heat 1	Owens, U. S. A. 10.4s.	Wykoff, U. S. A. 10.5s.	Strandberg, Sweden. 10.5s.
Heat 2	Metcalfe, U. S. A. 10.5s.	Osendarp, Holland. 10.6s.	Borchmeyer, Germany. 10.7s.
Final	Owens, U. S. A. 10.3s.§†	Metcalfe, U. S. A. 10.4s.	Osendarp, Holland. 10.5s.

Fourth—Wykoff, U. S. A. Fifth—Borchmeyer, Germany. Sixth—Strandberg, Sweden.

200-Meter Dash (218 yds. 2ft. 2in.)

Heat 1	Wijnand van Beveren, Hol. 21.4s.	T. C. Beswick, Argentina, 22.1s.	Matsuo Taniguchi, Japan. 22.2s.
Heat 2	M. B. Osendarp, Holland. 21.7s.	Egon Schein, Germany. 22s.	Alan Pennington, Great Britain. 22.1s.
Heat 3	Jesse Owens, U. S. A. 21.1s.*	L. P. Orr, Canada. 21.6s.	Karl Neckermann, Germany. 21.8s.
Heat 4	A. B. Humber, Canada. 22.1s.	Gyula Gyenes, Hungary. 22.1s.	Felix Rinner, Austria. 22.4s.
Heat 5	Paul Hanni, Switzerland. 21.9s.	Rennos Frangoudis, Greece. 22.1s.	Jozsef Sir, Hungary. 22.2s.
Heat 6	M. W. Theunissen, S. Af. 21.7s.	H. M. McPhee, Canada. 21.8s.	Borje Strandvall, Finland. 22.6s.
Heat 7	R. R. Packard, U. S. A. 21.2s.	Eric Grimbeck, South Africa. 21.8s.	Albert Steinmetz, Germany. 21.9s.
Heat 8	M. M. Robinson, U. S. A. 21.6s.	Aarno Tammisto, Finland. 22.2s.	Carlos Hofmeister, Argentina, 22.3s.

Second Round, Contested by the Above

Heat 1	Orr, Canada. 21.2s.	Hanni, Switzerland. 21.3s.	Packard, U. S. A. 21.3s.
Heat 2	Van Beveren, Holland. 21.7s.	Theunissen, South Africa. 21.9s.	Humber, Canada. 22.1s.
Heat 3	Owens, U. S. A. 21.1s.†	McPhee, Canada. 21.8s.	Grimbeck, South Africa. 21.9s.
Heat 4	Robinson, U. S. A. 21.2s.	Osendarp, Holland. 21.3s.	Neckermann, Germany. 21.6s.

Semifinal Round, Contested by the Above

Heat 1	Robinson, U. S. A. 21.1s.†	Orr, Canada. 21.3s.	Van Beveren, Holland. 21.5s.
Heat 2	Owens, U. S. A. 21.3s.	Osendarp, Holland. 21.5s.	Hanni, Switzerland. 21.6s.
Final	Owens, U. S. A. 20.7s.*	Robinson, U. S. A. 21.1s.	Osendarp, Holland. 21.3s.

Fourth—Hanni, Switzerland. Fifth—Orr, Canada. Sixth—Van Beveren, Holland.

400-Meter Dash (437yds. 1ft. 4 3/8in.)

Heat 1	William Roberts, Gr. Britain. 48.1s.	G. A. Danielsson, Sweden. 48.6s.	J. W. Loaring, Canada. 49.1s.
Heat 2	Georges Henry, France. 49.2s.	Karel Knenicky, Czechoslovakia. 49.6s.	D. V. Shore, South Africa. 49.9s.
Heat 3	A. G. K. Brown, Gr. Britain. 48.8s.	Mario Lanzi, Italy. 49.3s.	Adolf Metzner, Germany. 50.2s.
Heat 4	R. H. Smallwood, U. S. A. 49s.	M. N. Limon, Canada. 49.2s.	Jozsef Vadas, Hungary. 49.2s.
Heat 5	J. E. lu Valle, U. S. A. 49.1s.	J. C. Anderson, Argentina. 49.4s.	Zoltan Zsitvai, Hungary, 49.8s.
Heat 6	Hermann Blazejezak, Ger. 47.9s.	G. L. Rampling, Great Britain. 48.8s.	Borje Strandvall, Finland. 49.3s.
Heat 7	A. F. Williams, U. S. A. 47.8s.	W. D. Fritz, Canada. 49s.	Gunnar Christensen, Denmark, 49.3s.
Heat 8	Pierre Skawinski, France. 48.9s.	K. J. B. Wachenfeldt, Sweden. 49s.	Rudolf Klupsch, Germany. 49.1s.

Round Two, Contested by the Above

Heat 1	Roberts, Great Britain. 47.7s.	Smallwood, U. S. A. 48.6s.	Lanzi, Italy, 48.8s.
Heat 2	Blazejezak, Germany. 48.2s.	Brown, Great Britain. 48.3s.	Fritz, Canada, 48.4s.
Heat 3	Williams, U. S. A. 48s.	Anderson, Argentina. 48.7s.	Loaring, Canada, 49.3s.
Heat 4	lu Valle, U. S. A., 47.6s.	Skawinski, France, 48s.	Rampling, Great Britain. 48s.

Semifinal Round, Contested by the Above

Heat 1	Williams, U. S. A., 47.2s.	Roberts, Great Britain, 48s.	Loaring, Canada, 48.1s.
Heat 2	lu Valle, U. S. A., 47.1s.	Brown, Great Britain, 47.3s.	Fritz, Canada, 47.4s.
Final	Williams, U. S. A., 46.5s.	Brown, Great Britain, 46.7s.	lu Valle, U. S. A, 46.8s.

Fourth—Roberts, Great Britain, 46.8s. Fifth—Fritz, Canada. 47.8s. Sixth—Loaring, Canada. 48.2s.

800-Meter Run (874yds. 2ft. 8 3/4in.)

Heat 1	F. A. Edwards, Canada, 1m. 53.7s.	C. C. Hornbostel, U. S., 1m. 53.7s.	Jean Verhaert, Belgium, 1m. 54.3s.
Heat 2	H. W. Williamson, U. S., 1m. 56.2s.	Abbott Conway, Canada, 1m. 56.2s.	V. P. Boot, New Zealand, 1m. 56.6s.
Heat 3	B. F. McCabe, G. Britain, 1m. 54.5s.	Raymond Petit, France, 1m. 54.8s.	H. Johannesen, Norway, 1m. 54.9s.
Heat 4	G. I. D'A. Backhouse, Australia, 1s. 57.7s.	Miklos Szabo, Hungary, 1m. 57.8s.	John Woodruff, U. S., 1m. 58.7s.
Heat 5	J. V. Powell, G. Britain, 1m. 56s.	Mario Lanzi, Italy, 1m. 56.1s.	Franz Eichberger, Austria, 1m. 56.3s.
Heat 6	J. C. Anderson, Argentina, 1m.55.1s.	K. Kucharski, Poland, 1m. 55.7s.	W. Dessecker, Germany, 1m. 56s.

Also qualified for the second round the fourth man in each of the above heats, namely: Heat 1—Ferenc Temesvari, Hungary, 1m. 55s. Heat 2—Emil Hubscher, Austria, 1m. 57.3s. Heat 3—Ewald Mertens, Germany, 1m. 55.1s. Heat 4—F. R. Handley, Great Britain, 1m. 58.9s. Heat 5—Jozsef Vadas, Hungary, 1m. 56.5s. Heat 6—René Soulier, France, 1m. 56.1s.

Semifinal Round (Three in Each Heat to Qualify for the Final)

Heat 1	Woodruff, U. S A., 1m. 52.7s.	Kucharski, Poland, 1m. 54.7s.	Anderson, Argentina, 1m. 54.8s.
Heat 2	Williamson, U. S., A, 1m. 53.1s.	Backhouse, Australia, 1m. 53.2s.	Edwards, Canada, 1m. 53.2s.
Heat 3	Hornbostel, U. S. A., 1m. 53.2s.	Lanzi, Italy, 1m. 54.1s.	McCabe, Great Britain, 1m. 55.4s.
Final	Woodruff, U S. A., 1m. 52.9s.	Lanzi, Italy, 1m. 53.3s.	Edwards, Canada, 1m. 53.6s.

Fourth, Kucharski, Poland, 1m. 53.8s. Fifth—Hornbostel, U. S. A., 1m. 54.6s. Sixth—Williamson, U. S. A., 1m. 55.8s.

1500-Meter Run (1640yds. 1ft. 4 3/4in.)

Heat 1	Eric Ny, Sweden. 3m. 54.8s. (Tie)	Glenn Cunningham, U. S. A. 3m. 54.8s.	Werner Böttcher, Germany. 3m. 55s.
Heat 2	Gene Venzke, U. S. A. 4m. 0.4s.	J. P. Cornes, Great Britain. 4m. 0.6s.	J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand, 4m. 0.6s.
Heat 3	Luigi Beccali, Italy. 3m. 55.6s.	Miklos Szabo, Hungary. 3m. 55.6s.	P. A. Edwards, Canada. 3m. 56.2s.
Heat 4	Robert Goix, France, 3m. 54s.	A J. San Romani, U. S. A. 3m. 55s.	Friedrich Schaumburg, Ger., 3m. 55.2s.
Final	Lovelock, New Zealand. 3m. 47.8s.§*	Cunningham, U. S. A. 3m. 48.4s.	Beccali, Italy. 3m. 49.2s.

Fourth—San Romani, U. S. A., 3m. 50s. Fifth—Edwards, Canada, 3m. 50.4s.; Sixth—Cornes, Great Britain, 3m. 51.4s.

5000-Meter Run (3 miles 188yds. 8 1/2in.)

Heat 1	Umberto Cerati, Italy. 15m. 1s.	Harry Siefert, Denmark. 15m. 2.8s.	D. R. Lash, U. S. A. 15m. 4.4s.
Heat 2	Gunnar Hockert, Fin. 15m. 10.2s.	Frank Close, Great Britain. 15m. 10.6s.	Jozef Noji, Poland. 15m. 11.2s.

Also qualified for the final the fourth man in each of the above heats, namely: Heat 1—Ilmari Salminen, Finland, 15m. 6.6s. Heat 2—B. J. Hellstroem, Sweden, 15m. 12.5s.

Final	Gunnar Hockert, Fin., 14m. 22.2s.*	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland. 14m, 25.8s.	J. H. Jonsson, Sweden. 14m. 29s.

Fourth—Kohei Murakoso, Japan, 14m. 30s. Fifth—Jozef Noji, Poland, 14m. 33.4s. Sixth—Ilmari Salminen, Fin., 14m. 39.8s.

10,000-Meter Run (6 miles, 376yds. 1ft. 2 1/4in.)

Ilmari Salminen, Finland, 30m. 15.4s.	Arvo Askalo, Finland, 30m. 15.6s.	Volmar Iso-Hollo, Finland, 30m. 20.2s.

Fourth—Kohei Murakoso, Japan, 30m. 25s. Fifth—J. A. Burns, Great Britain, 30m. 28.2s. Sixth—J. C. Zabala, Arg. 31m. 22s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase (1 mile, 1520yds. 2ft. 8 3/4in.)

Heat 1	Alfred Dompert, Ger., 9m. 27.2s.	Martti Matilainen, Finl'd, 9m. 28.4s.	Woldemars Wihtols, Latvia, 9m. 28.8s.
Heat 2	Volmar Iso-Hollo, Finland, 9m. 34s.	Harold Manning, U. S. A., 9m. 34.8s.	Willy Heyn, Germany, 9m. 41.2s.
Heat 3	Kaarlo Touminen, Finl'd, 9m. 40.4s.	J. P. McCluskey, U. S. A., 9m. 45.2s.	Roger Rerolle, France, 9m. 50.6s.

Also qualified for the final, the fourth man in each of the above heats, namely: Heat 1—G. W. Dawson, U. S. A., 9m. 29.2s. Heat 2—H. E. Holmqvist, Sweden. 9m. 44.4s. Heat 3—Lars Larsson, Sweden, 9m. 52.4s

Final	Iso-Hollo, Finland, 9m. 3.8s.*	Touminen, Finland, 9m. 6.8s.	Dompert, Germany, 9m. 7.2s.

Fourth—Matilainen, Finland. 9m. 9s. Fifth—Manning, U. S. A. 9m. 11.2s. Sixth—Larsson, Sweden, 9m. 16.6s.

110-Meter Hurdles (120yds. 11in.)

Heat 1	T. P. Lavery, South Africa, 15s.	L G. O'Connor, Canada, 15.1s.	Christos Mantikas, Greece, 15.2s.
Heat 2	F. D. Pollard, U. S. A., 14.7s.	J. St. L. Thornton, Great. Brit., 15.0s.	Johann Langmayr, Austria, 15.1s.
Heat 3	D. O. Finlay, Great Britain, 14.7s.	Tadashi Murakami, Japan, 15.3s.	V. J. Worrall, Canada, 15.6s.
Heat 4	R. M. Staley, U. S. A., 15s.	Juan Lavenas, Argentina, 15.1s.	A. G. Pilbrow, Great Britain, 15.5s.
Heat 5	F. G. Towns, U. S. A., 14.5s.	Erwin Wegner, Germany, 15.1s.	Ernst Leitner, Austria, 15.3s.
Heat 6	Erik Lidman, Sweden, 14.9s.	I. S. Ivanovic, Yugoslavia, 15.1s.	Gianni Caldana, Italy, 15.1s.

Semifinal Round, Contested by the First Two in All the Above Heats

Heat 1	Towns, U. S. A., 14.1s.§*	Lidman, Sweden, 14.5s.	Thornton, Great Britain, 14.7s.
Heat 2	Finlay, Great Britain, 14.5s.	Pollard, U. S. A., 14.6s.	O'Connor, Canada, 15s.
Final	Towns, U. S. A., 14.2s.	Finlay, Great Britain, 14.4s.	Pollard, U. S. A., 14.4s.

Fourth—Lidman, Sweden. Fifth—Thornton, Great Britain. Sixth—O'Connor, Canada.

400-Meter Hurdles (437yds. 1ft. 4 3/8in.)

Heat 1	Jozsef Kovecs, Hungary. 53.7s.	Jules Bosmans, Belgium. 53.8s.	Prudent Joye, France. 54.1s.
Heat 2	Fritz Nottbrock, Germany. 54.7s.	M. D. Schofield, U. S. A. 54.8s.	Luigi Facelli, Italy. 55.1s.
Heat 3	M. S. White, Philippines. 53.4s.	J. W. Loaring, Canada. 54.3s.	A. J. Watson, Australia. 54.5s.
Heat 4	J. H. Patterson, U. S. A. 54.4s.	J. A. E. Lavenas, Argentina, 54.5s.	Hans Scheele, Germany. 54.6s.
Heat 5	Christos Mantikas, Greece. 53.8s.	S. M. Padilha, Brazil. 54.4s.	Ivan Ivanovic, Yugoslavia, 54.7s.
Heat 6	G. F. Hardin, U. S. A. 53.9s.	Willi Kurten, Germany. 54.6s.	Ernst Leitner, Austria. 54.9s.

Semifinal Round, Contested by the First Two in All the Above Heats

Heat 1	Hardin, U. S. A. 53.2s.	White, Argentina, 53.4s.	Mantikas, Greece. 53.5s.
Heat 2	Patterson, U. S. A. 52.8s.	Loaring, Canada. 53.1s.	Padilha, Brazil, 53.3s.
Final	Hardin, U. S. A. 52.4s.	Loaring, Canada. 52.7s.	White, Philippines. 52.8s.

Fourth, Patterson, U. S. A. 53s. Fifth, Padilha, Brazil, 54s. Sixth, Mantikas, Greece. 54.2s.

Relay, 4 x 100 Meters

Heat 1—U. S. A., 40s. ‡†	Italy, 41.1s.	South Africa, 41.7s.
Heat 2—Holland, 41.3s.	Argentina, 41.9s.	Hungary, 42s.
Heat 3—Germany, 41.4s.	Canada, 41.5s.	Sweden, 41.5s.
Final—U. S. A., 39.8s. §*	Italy, 41.1s.	Germany, 41.2s.
Owens	Mariani	Leichum
Metcalfe	Caldana	Borchmeyer
Draper	Ragni	Gillmeister
Wykoff	Gonelli	Hornberger

Fourth, Argentina (Lavenas, Sande, Hofmeister, Beswick), 42.2s. Fifth, Canada (Richardson, Humber, Orr, McPhee) 42.7s. Disqualified—Holland for dropping the baton about 20 yards from the tape. The Dutchmen, who finished third, were Borsma, Van Beveren, Berger and Osendarp.

Relay, 4 x 400 Meters

Heat 1—U. S. A., 3m.13s.	Hungary, 3m.17s.	Poland, 3m 17.6s.
Heat 2—Great Britain, 3m.14.4s.	Sweden, 3m.14.6s.	France, 3m.15.2s.
Heat 3—Germany, 3m.15s.	Canada, 3m.15s.	Italy, 3m.16.6s.
Final—Great Britain, 3m.9s.	U. S. A., 3m.11s.	Germany, 3m.11.8s.
Wolff (49.2s.)	Cagle (48.7s)	Hamann (49.3s.)
Rampling (46.7s.)	Young (47.6s)	v. Stülpnagle (48.3s.)
Roberts (46.4s.)	O'Brien (46.7s)	Voigt (46.6s.)
Brown (46.7s.)	Fitch (48.0s)	Harbig (47.6s.)

Fourth, Canada (Limon, 47.9; Edwards, 48.5; Fritz, 48.3; Loaring, 47.1) 3m.11.8s. Fifth, Sweden (Stromberg, 49.5; Edfelt, 48.0; Danielsonn, 48.0; v. Wachenfeldt, 47.5) 3m.13s. Sixth, Hungary (Ribenyi, 49.8; Zsitvai, 48.6; Vadas, 48.4; Kovacs, 48.0) 3m.14.8s.

§ Signifies a new world's record. ‡ Signifies a world's record equaled. * Signifies a new Olympic record.
† Signifies an Olympic record equaled.

Star Hockey Combinations Broken Up in National

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Two of the greatest scoring combinations in hockey history will be missing from the scene when the National Hockey League opens its 1936-37 season two weeks from now.

Age finally has caught up with the New York Rangers' great trio of Bill and Bun Cook and Frank Boucher while the combination of years and a profitable business has deprived the famous Toronto "kid" line of its key man, Joe Primeau.

Since they were brought together when the Ranger club was formed 10 years ago, the Cooks and Boucher have established a remarkable record both for scoring and endurance. Up to last season, when Bill Cook began to slow down and Bunny was on the bench much of the time, they were rated "tops" in the league.

Over a span of years the only real rivals the Ranger Aces have encountered have been the Toronto "Kids," Primeau, Chuck Conacher and Harvey (Busher) Jackson. Coming up from the junior amateur ranks in 1929, they have been at or near the top of the scoring lists every season.

Other famous trios, notably the Montreal Maroons "Big S" line of Babe Siebert, Nels Stewart and Hooley Smith and Boston's dynamite trio which smashed all scoring records by collecting 102 goals in the 1929-30 season—Cooney Weiland, Dutch Gainor and Dit Clapper—remained intact comparatively few years.

But in 10

'Beares' Meet 'Thompsons' In Boston Garden

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Faceoff at 8 p. m.

"Beares"	"Thompsons"
Beattie, lw	rw, Sands
Getliffe, c	c, Cowley
Clapper, rw	lw, Cook
Hollett, ld	rd, Portland
Jerwa, rd	ld, Graham
Beare, g	g, Thompson

"Beares" Spares—McManus, Weiland, Goldsworthy, O'Neil, Conacher, Gilmore. "Thompsons" Spares—Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Graboski, Duguid. Time—Three 15-minute periods.

No accurate survey of the chances of the Boston Bruins for Stanley Cup honors can be obtained in the open practice game at the Boston Garden tonight, but local hockey fans will see their favorites, new and old, for the first time this season. The Garden management looks for a near capacity attendance and Boston hockey fans are showing unusual interest in this new edition of the Bruins.

There is to be no admission charge to the scrimmage and the doors open at 7 o'clock with play to begin at 8. Three 15-minute periods will be played and the referees will be Ag Smith and Bill Stewart, regular arbiters in the National Hockey League.

The squad has been divided into two teams known as the "Beares" and the "Thompsons."

The starting lineup for the "Beares" team will have Flash Hollett and Joe Jerwa on defense, with Jack Beattie at left wing, Ray Getliffe at center, and Dit Clapper at right wing. This line, judging from the way it has worked in practice this week, is to be the first Bruins line. Sam McManus at left wing, Cooney Weiland at center, and Roy Goldsworthy at right wing will be the second line. Alternates on this team will be Peggy O'Neil, Bob Gilmore and Roy Conacher, younger brother of Charlie and Lionel Conacher.

On defense for Tiny Thompson's team will be Graham and Jack Portland. Bunny Cook at left wing, Bill Cowley at center, and Charlie Sands at right wing will be the starting line for this team, and Porky Dumart at left wing with Milton Schmidt, highly promising amateur, at center, and Bob Bauer at right wing, the second line. Lorne Duguid, Tony Graboski and John Crawford will be the alternates.

The game will end the pre-season work in Boston for the Bruins. They leave here tomorrow night for Saint John, N. B., where they will play the Montreal Maroons on Monday and Wednesday. The series between the Bruins and the Maroons will be renewed at Moncton, Oct. 29; Halifax, Oct. 31, and Nov. 2, and Moncton, Nov. 4. The Bruins will open their season on Nov. 7 in Montreal against Canadiens, returning after that game to Boston to get ready for the opening Boston game of the season, Sunday night, Nov. 15.

Di Maggio and Lazzeri Praise Carl Hubbell

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio was pleased and Tony Lazzeri said "Ho, hum," when told checks for their shares of the World Series money were in the mail.

The two New York Yankee stars intend to do the same thing with the $6430.55 each will receive—put it in the bank.

"My banker will provide a nice home for that money," laughed young Di Maggio. "I may invest in some kind of business later on, but I haven't any idea as to what just now. Bring on the mailman."

To Lazzeri, veteran of the baseball wars, it is an old story. He has participated in five World Series pools. "I'm socking it in the bank, just like I did before."

Di Maggio, regarded in these parts as the greatest major league freshman since Ty Cobb, recalled Mel Harder as "the toughest pitcher" he faced during the regular American League season. The Cleveland right hander, he said, had him jinxed with a fast sinker ball and "a swell curve."

Lazzeri's league nemesis was Lynn "Schoolboy" Rowe of Detroit. "Rowe has a good fast ball, great curve and perfect control. I wish he would stay out of my way."

To Carl Hubbell of the Giants, however, both Di Maggio and Lazzeri award the palm as the greatest pitcher of all. "From what I saw of him he has them all cheated," said Joe.

"He's tops in any league," chorused Tony.

Basketball at Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 24—Basketball practices at the University of Michigan will start next week, according to an announcement by Coach Franklin C. Cappon. The drills will consist of evening workouts four times a week for about a month, Cappon said, until the portable floor is erected in Yost field house. Until that time all practices will be held in the intramural building. With John Townsend, all-Conference center, returned, Michigan looks for another championship contender, despite the loss from last year's squad of Capt. Chelso Tamagno, Earl Townsend, and George Rudness.

Kamm Elected President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24—Al G. Kamm of Hartford was elected president of the Veteran Baseball Players Association at an organization meeting of old-time baseball players. Other temporary officers elected were: Arthur Nichols, Willimantic, vice-president; Archie Kilpatrick, Manchester, secretary, and John Nagle, New Haven, treasurer. The purpose of the organization is to foster benevolence and renewal of friendships made during active years playing the national game.

Nine Scores in Two Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Oct. 24—Bill McEwan, Penn State soccer captain, is well on his way toward breaking his 20-goal intercollegiate scoring record that he established two years ago. In the first two games this season, McEwan tallied nine times, to lead the Lions to two one-sided victories over Bucknell and Gettysburg.

Grid Team Is Melting Pot

GOLDEN, Colo. (AP)—Ten states are represented in the Colorado School of Mines football squad of 28 players. Texas leads among the outside states with four players, including Co-Capt. Gene Meyer from Amarillo and Randy West, center, from Beaumont.

Pembroke Dedication

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24 (AP)—Sixty undergraduate athletes from Wheaton, Radcliffe and Jackson colleges will join with Pembroke undergraduates today in the dedication program for the new Pembroke college playing field and field house.

Tiny Spare for Tiny Thompson

By a Staff Photographer

Loren Beare, Amateur Goaltender, Trying to Catch On With the Boston Bruins as Spare to the Local Goaltender

Two Dozen Players Report for Kansas Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 24—Two dozen basketball men checked out suits the first of the week, in preparation for the 1937 basketball season at the University of Kansas. Practice will be on a basis of three days a week for the present, as there are eight or 10 men now out for football who probably will be interested in basketball later.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen, director of athletics, and basketball coach, found only two two-letter men in the squad—Ray Noble, regular center last winter; and Paul Rogers, substitute guard and center. Noble and Rogers played together in the Arkansas City team before coming to K. U.

Other lettermen out were Fred Pralle of St. Louis, and Roy Holliday of Kansas City, Kan., frequent starters last year; and also Marvin Cox, Yates Center, and Bob Holmer, Topeka.

Other squad members and sophomores in prospect for the 1937 season are George Bowles, Kansas City, Mo.; Dean Coleman, Long Beach, Calif.; Lyman Corlis, Newton Hoverstock, and Paul Hormuth, Topeka; Fenlon Durand, Junction City; LeRoy Fugitt, Hoisington; George Golay, Warrensburg, Mo.; James Gowans, Tulsa; Otis James Jr., Kinsley; Hugh Jones, Chanute; Lester Kappelman, Carl Weidner, and Al Wellhausen, of Lawrence; Dalton Landers, Kansas City, Kan.; Don Piper, Seneca; Gerald Robinson, Kansas City, Mo.; and Sylvester Schmidt, Marysville.

Lost from the Kansas championship team of last year were Milton Allen, Ray Ebling, and Francis Kappelman. Kansas went through the season without a defeat, won both games of the Olympic district tournament, and the first game of the Olympic interdistrict tournament. Kansas has won the championship five out of eight years of the present Big Six, and 13 times (including two ties) out of 21 in the old Missouri Valley Conference.

Dr. Stearns Urges Care In Selecting Coaches

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24 (AP)—Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster emeritus of Phillips Andover Academy, in an address last night before the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association denounced athletic coaches who were "striving only for victory."

"Far greater care should be exercised in the selection of the coach than in that of any ordinary teacher," the Massachusetts educator said.

"We demand, and rightly, honesty in the classroom, and we do not hesitate to punish those who cheat and deceive," he said.

"Of what avail is it, though, if out on the football field, a popular and efficient coach, striving only for victories, is teaching his plastic and adoring pupils clever tricks, frequently dishonest to the core, by which these victories may be made more secure?

Americans Still Unbeaten

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—America's women's field hockey team went through a practice session today to iron out any defects that might stop it from adding to its string of two victories in the world triennial tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The Americans defeated Australia, 5 to 4, yesterday, to remain in the unbeaten class with the championship English eleven. The other teams have experienced at least one defeat in the two days of play. The English swamped the Welsh 8 to 0 yesterday and the South Africans eked out a 3-to-2 victory over Scotland. The Etceteras, a pick-up team, lost their second straight to Ireland, 4 to 0. United States beat the Etceteras in the first round.

Mast Now Flagpole

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 24 (AP)—The mast of the famous Enterprise, American yacht which in 1930 defeated Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V in the international cup races off Newport, was erected as a flagpole in Slater Park yesterday by a local American Legion post. It is believed to be the largest wooden flagpole in the country, rising 150 feet above the ground.

College Soccer Results

Dartmouth 3, Harvard 1.

Sharp Falling Off Noted in Golf Aces

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Hole-in-one production fell so sharply over the nation's courses that only 13 were reported to the Associated Press during the last fortnight as duffers and stars began quitting the hunt for the year.

The 13 newcomers, however, lifted the total membership in the Associated Press Hole-in-One Club since Jan. 1 to 1197, with Texas leading the states with 108, as against none for Nevada. Indiana ranked second to Texas with 103.

Mrs. R. J. Allen of Sioux City shot the prize ace of the fall months by canning her tee shot during the Sioux City journal hole-in-one contest. Mrs. Allen used a brassie, scoring her ace on the 125-yard fifth hole at the Sunset Heights golf course. Her tee hot was the 9328th fired in the newspaper's tournament and the first ace ever scored in that tournament's history. Thus, in Sioux City the chance against making a hole-in-one in the tournament are 9328 to one.

Joe Turnesa Resigns Wampanoag G. C. Post

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Joe Turnesa, professional at the Wampanoag Golf Club for two years, resigned today, announcing he believes he has more of a future in the metropolitan district where he was affiliated for years before coming here.

Turnesa, one of the nation's leading professionals and member of a family of golfers, will be succeeded by George Siebert, a "home town" pro who was connected with the Avon Country Club during the past nine years.

Turnesa topped the New England section in the qualifying round for the National Open last spring and won the state P. G. A. title on both of his attempts for the crown.

Eastern College Scores

Princeton		**Yale**	
27-Williams	7	23-Cornell	0
20-Rutgers	0	7-Pennsylvania	0
0-Pennsylvania	7	12-Navy	7
47	14	42	7
Harvard		**Columbia**	
38-Amherst	6	34-Maine	0
28-Brown	0	16-Army	27
0-Army	32	38-Virginia M. I.	0
66	38	88	27
Cornell		**Dartmouth**	
74-Alfred	0	58-Norwich	0
0-Yale	23	56-Vermont	0
20-Syracuse	7	9-Holy Cross	7
		34-Brown	0
94	30	148	7
Holy Cross		**Brown**	
45-Bates	0	0-Conn. State	27
21-Providence	6	7-R. I. State	6
7-Dartmouth	0	0-Harvard	28
13-Manhattan	7	0-Dartmouth	34
86	13	7	95
Colgate		**Annapolis**	
0-Duke	6	18-William & M.	6
54-Ursinus	0	19-Davidson	6
26-St. Lawrence	6	35-Virginia	14
6-Tulane	28	7-Yale	12
86	40	79	38
West Point		**Fordham**	
28-Wash. & Lee	0	66-Frank. & Mar.	7
27-Columbia	16	7-So. Methodist	0
32-Harvard	0	20-Waynesburg	0
87	16	93	7
New York		**Pennsylvania**	
0-Ohio State	60	35-Lafayette	0
26-Penn. M. I.	0	0-Yale	7
13-No. Carolina	14	7-Princeton	0
39	74	42	7
Pittsburgh		**Syracuse**	
53-Ohio Wesleyan	0	31-Clarkson	0
34-West Virginia	0	7-Bald.-Wall'ce	19
6-Ohio State	0	7-Cornell	20
0-Duquesne	7		
93	7	45	39

Barnes Considers Purchase

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—Donald L. Barnes, St. Louis sportsman, who had been reported negotiating for the St. Louis Browns, said yesterday he had considered possibilities of a purchase with business associates but "the matter is still in a discussion stage."

College Cross-Country

F. & M. 24, Lafayette 31.
Fordham 27, C. C. N. Y. 38.
Navy 27, North Carolina 28.
Amherst 19, Coast Guard 34.
R. I. State 25, Northeastern 35.
Tufts 17, Wesleyan 44.
New Hampshire 31, Harvard 47, Dartmouth 53.

U. S. Bird Lovers To Tell of Harm In Marsh Drainage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Bird lovers and land conservationists from many parts of the United States and Canada are here for the thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies, which opened at the American seum of Natural History yesterday. The meeting will include week-end trips to Cape May Point, N. J., and to Montauk Point, Long Island. It will continue through Tuesday evening.

The theme of the convention, according to John H. Baker, executive director of the societies, is "to call public attention to the wide-spread destruction of wild-life resources and the extent to which public cooperation in conserving will benefit economically, recreationally and inspirationally."

Mr. Baker said that discussions would include criticism of the effect which Government relief has had upon wild life. He spoke of the depletion resulting from "ill-considered drainage of marshes," and the "threatened extermination of the muskrat in certain sections, because of intensive draining of marshes under the guise of mosquito control.

A survey made by the society's staff expert on drainage problems estimates that natural resources worth more than $1,000,000 to Delaware were being destroyed.

"It is ironical," Mr. Baker added, "that the Government, in its laudable effort to provide work for human beings to further their welfare, fosters activities which in many cases result in cruel destruction to wild life."

An exhibit is now being set up at the museum showing the scope of activities of the Audubon societies and of other conservation groups, including the biological survey, national park survey, Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts. Some of the newest optical instruments permitting bird students to see more detail in the coloring and movements of birds at a distance are on display. One of the booths features a new department of the association which is a clearing house for photographs of birds of North America. Efforts to build a motion picture library are being made by this section.

Kermit Roosevelt, president of the association, will award, on Monday evening, a gold medal to the youth who won the junior Audubon essay contest—Leo Deming of Terre Haute, Ind. He is a high school student and organizer of the Terre Haute Bird Club. His winning essay was entitled, "What I did as a Member of My Junior Audubon Club This School Year."

Anti-Vivisectionists Honor Shepherd Dog That Saved Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Because Dick's barks and perturbations in a Downieville (Calif.) mine shaft enabled two miners to save themselves from a surprise fire, the California Anti-Vivisection Society commemorated recent "World Day for Animals" here by awarding a medal to the alert German shepherd dog in the Mother Lode district.

Joseph Stark and his son Herman last Aug. 24 extricated themselves from their diggings 900 feet underground when Dick ran through the portal's fire and smoke to warn his friends, recounted Mrs. Rosemond Rae Wright, society president, in announcing that the medal was to be forwarded to the scene of the heroism.

On the program of "World Day for Animals," the fifth year it has been held here, Mrs. Isabella Devereaux of New Orleans, a co-worker with the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lindof-Hageby of the "Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society" of England, was the principal speaker, reporting progress throughout the world of the principles of anti-vivisection, slaughter-house reform, anti-trapping, and improvements in transportation of animals and treatment of them in motion pictures.

The several hundred friends of animals who gathered in the Biltmore Hotel here passed a resolution, directed to Jack L. Warner of Warner Brothers' motion picture studio, deploring "the revolting cruelty to horses in the filming of 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' as well as other pictures."

Affirming a recent California Anti-Vivisection Society stand, the "mass meeting of humanitarians" drafted a resolution to President Roosevelt urging him to "withhold his signature from the bill asking for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the establishment of a research laboratory at Bethesda, Maryland."

The resolution also deplored "the exploitation of cruelty by governments, organizations, or individuals upon God's sentient creatures as a violation of the 'elemental precepts of humanity and the fundamental concepts of morality."

New Hindenburg Hinted; For Sale to Americans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—J. Monroe Johnson, assistant secretary of commerce, said yesterday Dr. Hugo Eckener, dirigible designer, had informed him Germany was willing to build a sister ship to the Hindenburg and sell it to private American interests for trans-Atlantic operation.

Mr. Johnson said that on a visit here recently, Dr. Eckener told him he had consulted German Government authorities and had received permission to build a dirigible in Germany for possible sale to American interests. For some time the Commerce Department has had under consideration the possibility of government subsidization of construction and operation of dirigibles in trans-Atlantic service by private enterprise.

All of Ethiopia Not Yet Italian

New appeal to Geneva insists Roman legions are unsuccessful in western part of empire; two thirds claimed outside Italian rule.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—A list of provinces which, it is claimed, are in no sense occupied by the Italians, has been issued by the Ethiopian Legation here.

According to the Ethiopian computation, these cover "nearly two-thirds" of the country. The Ethiopian memorandum names 36 territories (18 provinces), "nearly all of which have sent their representatives to the Government in the West in order to establish contact and affirm their loyalty to the Emperor."

Ethiopia Appeals to Geneva

A renewed appeal to the League of Nations has been made by Haile Selassie in the form of a communication from the government in Western Ethiopia which still acknowledges him as sovereign.

Haile Selassie forwarded this appeal from here to Geneva after receiving it from his representatives in western Ethiopia.

"We earnestly beg Your Majesty to ask the League of Nations to consider the cause of Ethiopia urgently in a spirit of justice and to grant her its aid," the message read in part.

Diplomatic Import

The chief diplomatic importance of this appeal appears to be further reaffirmation of the existence in Ethiopia of an unsubdued native government. This fact, if established, gives to Haile Selassie a basis for his claim to continued sovereignty, and to retain League membership for a nominally independent Ethiopia. It also would embarrass the League in any move toward accepting Italy's contention that the former Ethiopian Government is nonexistent.

As far as can be ascertained from atlases, a good many of the places still claimed by the emperor are generally described merely as towns and villages. Of the rest, a considerable number are mainly inhabited by Galla and other tribes.

Gallas Separate

According to information which has reached the British Government, most of these Gallas are at present refusing to acknowledge either the sovereignty of the Emperor or of Italy, the Monitor is informed.

The Ethiopian memorandum declares that "the small garrisons left in these provinces by the Emperor at the beginning of the war are still intact, and in some cases have been considerably reinforced by troops who have been withdrawn from the fighting in the north.

"The armies still in the field of which we have news are that of Ras Desta in Sidamo, that of Bajirond Fekri-Selassie in Arussi, that of Dajazamach Bayenna-Marid in Bale, and that of Dajazamach Aberra-Kassa in Salale. All these are under the direction in chief of Ras Imaru at Gore."

After claiming that the Province of Sidamo, which was at one time overrun by the Italians, is now only held by them "at three points," the memorandum adds:

Italians Withdraw

"The occupation by the Italians of the country, far from being extended, has in some cases been confined to certain points and in others troops have had to be entirely withdrawn," it is stated. "This has been due partly to the setting in of the rainy season, which has prevented movements of Italian troops and precluded the employment of their weapons of destruction and terror, and partly to the fact that the Ethiopian population has recovered from the effects of the first shock of surprise and is opposing with their full vigor the Italian advance."

Not only is the Government at Gore stated to be functioning normally, but it is claimed that "Peace reigns and public security is maintained and taxes in general are being collected in a normal manner in by far the greater part of the territories into which Italian forces have not yet penetrated. In these territories the civil and military governors and judges are still those who were appointed by the Emperor before hostilities commenced."

Specially Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Conquest Held Not Complete

Western Ethiopia Still Denies Allegiance to Rome; Sends Representatives to Gore

'Bullet Rule' Called Black Legion Plan

DETROIT, Oct. 24 (AP)—An assertion by Dayton Dean that the Black Legion planned to "run our Government with bullets once we got in" marked the Common Pleas Court examination on Oct. 23 of 20 alleged members of the hooded society charged with criminal syndicalism.

At the same time Emerson Becker, a witness against 11 night riders convicted of murder in the Black Legion "execution" of Charles Poole, reported to the prosecutor's office he had received a bullet, which he interpreted as notification he had been marked for execution.

Dean, confessed "trigger man" in the Poole killing, and a state witness against fellow members of the Black Legion in several other cases, related the beating of a Highland Park laborer, and a plot against a councilman in suburban Highland Park, as having been ordered by one of the defendants, whom he identified as "Colonel" Roy Hepner.

Dean said he had attended about 500 meetings of the Black Legion and had heard Arthur L. Lupp Sr., one of the defendants, and Virgil Effinger of Lima, Ohio, fugitive from a similar charge, advocate changes in the Government.

"What politics did the Legion favor?" asked Chester P. O'Hara, assistant attorney general.

"We didn't favor Republicans or Democrats," Dean testified. "We favored our own form of government. The plan was to put our men in, and if anyone got in the way, we were to shoot them. Once we got in, we would run our government with bullets."

Communists Lose in Illinois

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Denied an injunction by the U. S. District Court, the Communist Party looked today to the United States Supreme Court in a fight to force state and county clerks in Illinois to place the Communist candidates for state and national offices on the November ballot.

Lisbon Breaks With Madrid; Soviet Postpones Withdrawal

(Continued from Page 1)

through Spanish Mediterranean coast ports.

The fact that most of the Russian indictment of reported fascist breaches has been directed against Portugal is also commented upon here, seeing that the evidence so far of such incidents appears to have been weaker against that state than against either Italy or Germany.

Neutrality to Continue

Whatever arms leakage may have occurred in the past, however, it is noted that for the present that non-intervention remains the avowed aim all round.

Berlin's recognition of the Italian position in Ethiopia has been long expected and its significance is discounted by the fact that Germany is outside the League of Nations.

Lisbon's breaking off relations with Madrid is thought only to reflect fear of communism and the belief that Gen. Francisco Franco's complete victory is now assured.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 24—Despite alarmist reports abroad, the Soviet Government continues to reveal a desire to co-operate in efforts to restrict the Spanish conflict.

The Soviet refusal to accept obligations beyond those actually observed by other participants in the efforts of the International Non-Intervention committee is interpreted here as designed to effectually curb further assistance to the insurgents.

By Soviet standards the official press comment on Saturday is extremely mild.

Intolerable Situation

The official Soviet view is that the present situation is no longer tolerable. Genuinely neutral nations have two alternatives: Either effectually to halt intervention or to permit Madrid to buy armaments freely. If any countries continue to help the insurgents, Moscow reserves the right of independent action. Meanwhile, however, Moscow gives the London committee another chance.

Moscow Waits for Clue

Behavior of Germany, Italy and Portugal will determine future Soviet action. Moscow will observe its obligations if others observe theirs. The weakness in the present position is the absence of a basis for international judgment as to whether violations occur, since the Soviets apparently believe that the London committee is incapable of performing that function.

Duce's Envoy on Visit To Führer in Bavaria

MUNICH, Germany, Oct. 24 (AP)—Two fascist regimes exchanged salutes in the Bavarian Alps today when Reichsführer Hitler and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Premier Mussolini's son-in-law envoy, met at the German Chancellor's mountain home "Bergtof" at Berchtesgaden.

Herr Hitler greeted Count Ciano on the terrace with a National Socialist salute and Count Ciano replied with the Fascist greeting.

The meeting climaxed a five-day demonstration of Italo-German friendship, in which the two fascist dictator nations were stated to have reached a united front on Europe's problems.

Herr Hitler, who had Count Ciano as his luncheon guest, was expected to give his formal approval to the accord with full details of the newly-ripened friendship plan to be revealed in a communiqué Sunday.

Madrid Names Woman Minister to Sweden

MADRID, Oct. 24 (AP)—Isobel de Palencia, Spanish writer and League of Nations delegate who now is in the United States, today was named Minister to Sweden.

She is the first Spanish woman diplomatic envoy.

Browder Would Aid Spain

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, in a nationwide broadcast last night, solicited donations and support for the Spanish Government and urged the sale of American munitions to Spain.

Likening campaign issues at home to conditions in Spain, Mr. Browder said, "Hearst and Landon raise the false issue of communism in the United States elections, in the same way as the Fascists raised that issue in Spain. We are justified in warning the American people that such propaganda here is also preparation to discredit the election results in November and prepare for an effort to change those results by undemocratic methods. We must support the action of the Soviet Union in exposing the criminal actions of the Fascist dictators."

Franco-German Accord Proposed From Berlin Called Soviet Freeze-Out

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP)—Wilhelmstrasse circles today hailed a proposed Franco-German understanding as a vital European "rock of peace."

This proposal is viewed with suspicion by French officials as a clever intrigue to "freeze out" the Soviet and break up the Franco-Soviet military assistance pact—thereby paving the way for Germany to attack Russia.

A new "United States of Western Europe," embodying Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain, was foreshadowed in the six-point accord reportedly reached by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, in their series of Berlin conversations.

Both negotiators fully realized the difficulties in the way of a Franco-German rapprochement, informed sources said. Nevertheless, Count Ciano and Baron von Neurath were said to have agreed that a Franco-German nonaggression pact was of paramount importance to European peace—and as a concession to French suspicions, the pact should be guaranteed by Italy and Great Britain.

Many States Set Legal Red Lights On Auto Trailers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24—The carefree motorist setting out to see the country with a house on wheels may find himself unexpectedly entangled in a mesh of laws.

A wide variety of rules pertaining to ownership and use of trailers now appears on the statute books of the 48 states, a survey by the National Highway Users' Conference reveals.

Looking forward to a 150 to 200 per cent increase in trailers manufactured next year, the association sent questionnaires to motor vehicle authorities in every state to find out what every trailer-owner should know about such matters as registration, size limitations, brakes, taxes, lights and so forth.

Registration Required

All but six states, it was found, require special registration for trailers. A few require permits only if the trailer is over a certain weight. Pennsylvania, Idaho, and Florida say trailers must be registered, but charge no fee. Some states assess them at a flat rate; some levy a tax according to ton capacity; some according to weight. Of the states reporting, 28 said they require trailer-owners to pay personal property taxes on them; 18 said they do not.

The general rule is that the man who takes his trailer into another state must comply with all the laws and regulations of the state whose highways he is using. Law enforcement officers are especially particular about light and reflector requirements. Certain states, however, do not require a visiting trailer to comply with their laws provided it is equipped according to the laws of the state where it is registered. States offering such reciprocity are Arizona, the District of Columbia, Michigan (if substantially the same as Michigan requirements), Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia (unless highway safety is endangered). Florida gives full reciprocity unless the owner is gainfully employed in that state.

Limit Set on Size

A number of states require trailers to be equipped with special brakes, lights and safety hitches. Almost everywhere there is a legal limit in size to which they may grow. Most states decree that these road-going houses shall not be more than 12 feet 6 inches high, from 40 to 60 feet long (car and trailer) and 96 inches wide, though these measurements vary considerably in various parts of the country, too. Under certain circumstances if good cause can be shown, state authorities usually are willing to issue a permit for over-length operation.

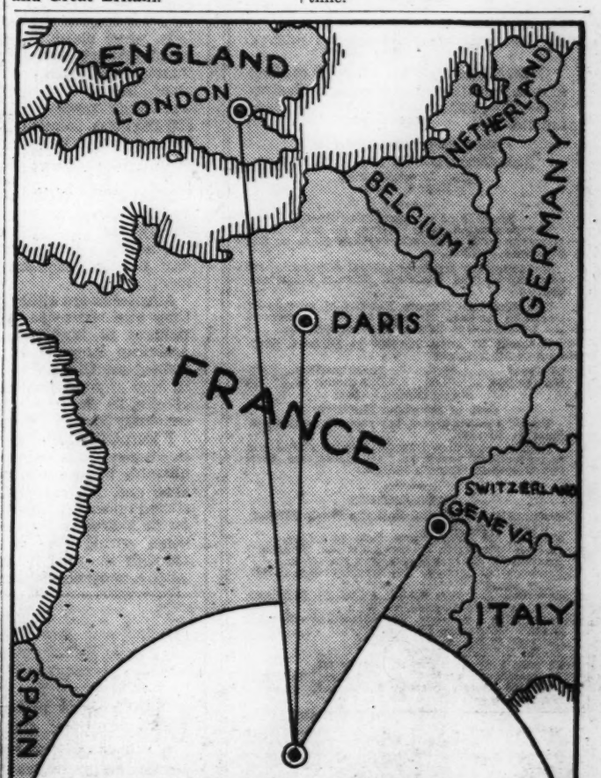
A house trailer, for purposes of the survey, was defined as "a two- or four-wheeled vehicle with no independent motive power, towed by a private passenger car."

At present, conference officials estimate, there are probably about 75,000 of them in use in the United States. Other surveys have indicated upward of 250,000 trailers on the road. Their recent spurt in popularity is expected to send production up considerably in the next 12 months, making even more apparent the necessity for uniform registration, taxation and equipment laws.

British Forge Overtaxed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The forge which constructed the giant castings for the Queen Mary has had to refuse the order for those for the new sister ship as it has too many commitments to carry out the work in time.



At your service

Travelers in Europe will find the offices of The Christian Science Monitor in London, Paris and Geneva sources of helpful information of many kinds. At these Monitor offices many helpful services are gladly rendered to visitors. Such services include assistance in planning trips, securing hotel accommodations and finding churches, reading rooms, shopping centers and historical places of interest. All are cordially welcomed to the European offices of The Christian Science Monitor and invited to avail themselves of the facilities offered.

LONDON: Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster (S. W.)
PARIS: 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc

The Home Forum

Here Blackberries Grew

IT WAS in the natural order of things that the summer holidays started with pampered feasting upon the last of garden raspberries and ended with the wilder, more exciting, if less luscious plunder of the bramble bushes. The wistful shortening of the golden days, the counting of them, the ebb of the fire of summer into the gentle flow of late September, these were, in a way, made less melancholy by the blackberries. A whole new diversion was added to the list of holiday possibilities, many of them grown a little stale. A day, a whole day, spent blackberrying.

There are, of course, blackberry bushes without number along inland lanes and hedgerows. But these, to me, do not count. Blackberrying means only one thing—days spent on those cool Devon cliff-tops, with the curt spray pounding upon the one side, upon the other the spacious pattern of the Devon fields which were, it seemed, cast idly over the shoulders of the land like some gigantic patchwork quilt. Here there lingered a delicious smell—the cold, stinging sea-smell of shaven stubble.

There blackberries grew—and still, I feel certain, grow—larger, darker, more luscious, glossy and multipipped than anywhere else in the world. Maybe I am mistaken. But it always seemed that no other blackberries were really blackberries, that these of our holiday Devon, and these alone, were the true, original booty of the autumn hedge-sides.

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THERE WAS a delicious, a serene timelessness about those expeditions, expeditions which always started under one of those slate-blue September skies, endured lazily through the hot day, ended in the evening with the feet cool as they trod through the heavy dew and the nostrils teased with the cold, wet scent of the sundown. There would be pleasant preparations with pleasant paraphernalia—baskets, old gloves, long crooked sticks. Mrs. Rogers—the unforgettable, unforgotten Mrs. Rogers who kept those seaside rooms in the fishing village—packed lunch and tea. Fresh pasties, slabs of saffron cake, cream in a tin, piles of bread and yellow butter, one of her famous "fruit pastries." And, everything collected, we would set leisurely off.

It is a little hard to recapture the thing which was the enchantment of blackberrying. Rivalry, of course. Whose basket would be heaviest, contain the largest, feature the fewest unripe berries? But that was not all. The blackberries themselves? Maybe. Of course, we told ourselves, no fruit was ever so succulent as this glossy treasure, straight from the bush. There was an unwritten rule—"No Eating." It was made, that rule, for the furtive, thrilling breaking. Impossible to consign that emperor among berries to anonymity in the basket. Why, it might never be seen again. It would shrivel in pie, be lost in jam, vanish altogether in jelly. Therefore, discreetly, deliciously, in it went. But it was not the berries alone. Maybe it was fighting for them,—for those especial clusters in the thicket's heart or height, for those tantalizing lures for the sake of whose capture you hurled yourself through twig and thorn, straining, gasping, reaching with that crook. All very pleasant; but, after all, just an act repeated, an act repeated, an act repeated.

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INDEED, WHAT WAS blackberrying but a placid doing at dusk what you had done without ceasing since dawn? You never wearied, never fretted, never sought for fresh anything but fresh hedges. You wandered, minds blank of all but the berries dropping into the baskets, and the sweet smell of the harvested corn, and the sound of the sea four hundred feet below. Great garden spiders, tiger-striped, crouched in their webs at this season. Wasps buzzed about the tea-time jam. If we were early on our expedition, then it was to walk through a whole gold fairyland of gossamer, beaded with dew and brilliant in the fresh sun. There was lunch under a hedge, any hedge, tea under another, any hedge. There were fingers stained royal purple to laugh at, mouths of deepest dye for scorn, scratches, sun burning on bare skin, and the rough, free feel of sand-shoes around stockingless feet. There was coming home, with the sun all candle-colored over the stubble, with the gulls settling to roost about the cliffs, with the cool, ceaseless sea-surge, with pimpernel and poppy in the way, and arms held low for the weight, the proud, dragging weight of the spoil.

It was always, I recall, a distinct, a distressing anti-climax to it all when the first of the inevitable series of Mrs. Rogers' blackberry pies appeared upon the table. That, indeed, was the price of our pleasure: having to eat the things.

C. G. G.

Courtesy of the Miles Standish Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CLOISTER OF SAN LORENZO, ROME: *From a Lithograph by Paul Lameyer*

MR. PAUL LAMEYER was born in Hanover, Germany. He began his art training early, studying at the studio of Prof. O. Hamel while he was yet in school. Later, he received architectural training at the Technical Institute in Munich and, graduating, practiced his profession in London for some years. Upon the outbreak of the great war, he returned to his native country and there served with his regiment. Leaving the army, he returned to his profession in Germany and later on did a great deal of work in Italy. Coming to the United States, he began to concentrate on the making of etchings and lithographs, which work he has continued ever since.

His work is notable for its smoothness and virility. Naturally, being an architect, much of his artistic production is concerned with that aspect of drawing but, happily, not stiffly so. This lithograph is one of a series which Mr. Lameyer made while in Italy; it is interesting largely for the artist's treatment of light and shade.

Walking With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Bible are records of the lives of many men and women who loved and obeyed God, and who were, therefore, protected and delivered from danger and trouble. Of Noah it is related that he "found grace in the eyes of the Lord," that he "was a just man and perfect in his generations," and that he "walked with God" (Genesis 6: 8, 9). So we are not surprised to read that before the overwhelming flood brought about evil's own destruction, Noah received from God the inspiration and ability to prepare an ark—a place of refuge for himself and all his household. Not because a special providence singled him out for personal favor, but because of his habitual right thinking, his consistent, abiding faith in the one infinite divine presence, and obedience to God's direction, was Noah's safety assured.

Right thinking, obedience to divine law, are the great needs of today, when fear, doubt, disaster, dismay threaten to engulf mankind. Since we cannot obey what we do not understand, we need to learn what is the nature of God and His protective law.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has given a simple explanation of what it means to live in obedience to God. She writes (p. 14), "To be 'with the Lord' is to be in obedience to the law of God, to be absolutely governed by divine Love,—by Spirit, not by matter." To one who has been falsely taught either to believe in no supreme power at all or to fear God as a stern judge, there comes a great sense of relief on learning that God is Love. The next step is to let thought dwell in Love's gentle presence, to rely on Love's guiding hand, to let Love prompt every thought and deed. Contrariwise, it means never to allow material belief, with its uncertainties, fears, and pretensions to power, to gain control of our thinking. It means to remember that outside of Love, Spirit, there is no real safety, and to be continually reminding oneself that divine Love is right here, where we are. It means to have unquestioning confidence in this fact at all times, even when evil—disaster, discord, distress—claims loudly that it too is here. We need to recall the prophet's encouraging words (Isaiah 59:19), "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." He who makes these facts his own is truly obedient to Love, and will remain untroubled in the midst of seeming turmoil.

Like Noah, each one has his ark to build; each one must recognize the ark as "safety" and as signifying "God and man coexistent and eternal," to quote part of the definition of the word "ark," given in the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 581). Many times each day we need to recall that to divine Love, Spirit, we owe our whole allegiance. Never too often may we declare of God, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory," and in this way proclaim Spirit's allness and matter's nothingness. So doing, we are privileged to claim the reward of those who "wait upon the Lord" (Isaiah 40:31); they, it is written, "shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

Knowing the difficulties of these troublous times, dare we leave ourselves open to evil's boasted power to overwhelm and engulf us? No! The more noisy the tumult of materiality, the closer we must keep to the law of divine Love, Spirit. We must think from the standpoint of Spirit's supremacy, not according to matter's theories; act as under Love's banner, not heeding the beguiling suggestions of the senses. Firmly, yet gently, we must insist on living what we know of good. This includes the cultivation of every Godlike grace, of kindness, honesty, patience, purity, unselfishness; it excludes all the unlovely traits which mortals have believed unavoidable, but which, because they are unreal, have no power whatever. Only that which is good, which is of God's creating, has reality and can truly be known, experienced, and expressed.

"To be absolutely governed by divine Love,—by Spirit," may not be possible of immediate attainment; but since "now is the accepted time" to work out our salvation from seeming evil, be it sin, sorrow, lack, or pain, today is not too soon to begin building our ark, keeping thought always in line with the invincible law of Love. The reward of our efforts will be great. God, divine Mind, has already bestowed these rewards, has given us the ability to think correctly, to be conscious of the security, health, joy, freedom, and abundance of good, which are expressions of the law of Love, Spirit.

As we consistently endeavor to conform to the demands of Love's perfect will, humbly, yet confidently working towards a clearer realization of our inseparability from our creator, and, therefore, of our complete security in Spirit, we shall come to know, in some degree, what it means to spend our days walking with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Chodzić z Bogiem

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

BIBLJA zawiera opowieści o życiu wielu mężczyzn i kobiet, którzy miłowali Boga i byli mu posłuszni; a przeto byli pod obroną Bożą, i to ich wybawiło z niebezpieczeństwa i niedoli. O Noem mówi się, że „znalazł łaskę w oczach Pańskich," że był „mąż sprawiedliwy, doskonałym był za wieku swego," i że „z Bogiem chodził Noe" (Pierwsze Księgi Mojżesz. 6:8, 9). Nie dziwi więc nas, kiedy czytamy, że zanim pochłaniający potop dokonał samozniszczenia zła, Noe, natchniony od Boga, zdołał przygotować korab—schronienie dla siebie i całego swego domu. Bezpieczeństwo zostało Noemu zapewnione nie wskutek tego, że wyłączna opatrzność wyróżniła go dlatego, aby doznał osobistej łaski, ale przeto, że zazwyczaj prawidłowo myślał, był stałym w wierze w jedyną nieskończoną obecność boską i że przebywał w posłuszeństwie kierownictwu Bożemu.

Prawidłowe myślenie i posłuszeństwo prawu boskiemu jest wielką potrzebą doby obecnej, kiedy strach, zwątpienie, klęska i przerażenie grożą pochłonięciem ludzkości. A ponieważ nie możemy być posłuszni temu, czego nie rozumiemy, trzeba nam poznania przyrody Bożej i Jego opiekuńczego prawa.

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mary Baker Eddy podała proste objaśnienie tego, co znaczy żyć w posłuszeństwie Bogu. Pisze: „Być z Panem' oznacza to być w posłuszeństwie prawu Bożemu, być wyłącznie rządzonym przez Miłość boską,—Ducha, nie przez materję" (str. 14). Kogo mylnie nauczono wierzenia w nieistnienie najwyższej mocy, albo bania się Boga, jako surowego sędziego, ten doznaje wielkiej ulgi, kiedy się dowiaduje, że Bóg jest Miłością. Następnym jego krokiem jest pozwolić myśli przebywać w łagodnej obecności Miłości, spuścić się na kierowniczą rękę Miłości i dać Miłości powodować każdą myślą i każdym czynem. I odwrotnie, znaczy to, nigdy materjalnemu wierzeniu z jego niepewnością, obawami i pretensjami do mocy nie pozwalać opanować naszego myślenia. Znaczy—pamiętać o tem, że poza Miłością, Duchem, niema rzeczywistego bezpieczeństwa, i nieustannie przypominać sobie, że Miłość boska jest tu blisko; znaczy nie wątpić i zawsze ufać temu faktowi, nawet wtedy, kiedy zło, jakiem jest klęska, niezgoda, strapienie, woła, że też jest tutaj. Powinniśmy przypominać sobie zachęcające słowa Izajasza Proroka (59:19): „Gdy przypadnie nieprzyjaciel jako rzeka, tedy go duch Pański precz zapędzi." Kto przyswaja sobie te fakty, ten naprawdę jest posłuszny Miłości i wśród pozornego zaburzenia będzie zachowywał niezmącony spokój.

Każdy musi, jak Noe, budować swój korab; musi przyznać, że korab—to „bezpieczeństwo,"—to „Bóg i człowiek,"—mówiąc słowami części określenia wyrazu „korab," podanego w Glossarium Science and Health (str. 581),—„współistniejący i wieczni." Codzień niejednokrotnie winniśmy wskrzeszać w pamięci, że musimy być zupełnie oddani Miłości boskiej, Duchowi. Nigdy nie będą za częste słowa oświadczenia o Bogu: „Twoje jest królestwo, i moc, i chwała," bo w ten sposób będziemy obwieszczali wszystkość Ducha i nicość materji. A gdy to czynimy, należy się nam przywilej roszczenia sobie prawa do nagrody tych, co „oczekują Pana" (Izajasz 40:31), którzy „nabywają nowej siły, podnoszą się piórami jako orły; bieżą a nie spracują się, chodzą a nie ustawają."

Znając trudności obecnych niespokojnych czasów, czyżbyśmy się mogli narażać na to, ażeby głoszona siła zła gnębiła nas i pochłaniała. Nie! Im hałaśliwsza jest wrzawa materjalności, tem bardziej musimy obstawać przy prawie Miłości, Ducha. Winniśmy myśleć nie zgodnie z teorjami materji, lecz opierając się na najwyższości Ducha; winniśmy postępować tak, jakbyśmy byli pod sztandarem Miłości i nie zważać na mamiące podszepty zmysłów. Stanowczo, lecz łagodnie musimy obstawać przy ziszczeniu w swem życiu zrozumianego przez nas dobra. To właśnie zawiera w sobie kształcenie wszelkiego Bogupodobnego wdzięku—życzliwości, uczciwości, cierpliwości, czystości i niesamolubstwa; i to wyłącza wszystkie niemiłe cechy, które według wierzeń śmiertelników są nieuniknione, a które dzięki swej nierzeczywistości nie mają żadnej mocy. Jedynie dobro, jako stworzenie Boże, jest rzeczywiste i skutkiem tego może być poznane, doznane i wyrażone.

„Bezwzględnie być rządzonym przez Miłość boską,—przez Ducha" może i nie da się osiągnąć niezwłocznie; lecz skoro „oto teraz czas przyjemny," aby sprawować zbawienie swoje z tego, co ma pozór zła, czy to z grzechu, smutku, niedostatku lub cierpienia, nie będzie zawcześnie, jeśli teraz rozpoczniemy budowanie korabiu swego, stale podporządkowywując myśl niepokonanemu prawu Miłości. Wielka będzie nagroda naszych usiłowań! Bóg, Umysł boski, już nam użyczył tych nagród, dał nam zdolność myślenia poprawnie, uświadomiania sobie pewności, zdrowia, radości, wolności i obfitości dobra, które wyrażają prawo Miłości, Ducha.

Jeśli konsekwentnie usiłujemy dostosować się do żądań doskonałej woli Miłości, pokornie, jednak z ufnością, pracując w kierunku wyraźniejszego uświadomienia sobie swej nierozdzielności ze swym stwórcą, a więc i zupełnego swego bezpieczeństwa w Duchu, wtedy do pewnego stopnia możemy wiedzieć, co to znaczy pędzić swe dni chodząc z Bogiem.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Virgin Forests of America

THE only patch of virgin forest I could find in South Michigan was the Warren Woods, near Three Oaks, where some benefactor has enclosed splendid dying trees which were once owned by George III.

I wandered through towering beech, glorious high-tufted maples and immense planetrees. One resembling the hollow residence of bears I measured by three lengths of my arm-spread. Great sticks run fifty to seventy feet high without a branch, especially the maples, unstunted by the sugar-sucking of the humans. The green sails bunch their topmasts. Carcasses from forgotten centuries lie mouldering on the springy turf while a second and a third growth is mounting over their decomposing streaks. Trees disabled by storm rest gently or groaningly in each other's forks. The flower carpet is lovelier than ours: rich with maidenhair, white violet, tribellium and a bloodroot which bleeds in the violated stalk. So pure and waxen are the flowers that one picks one's steps, feeling like Coventry Patmore: "Who am I that flowers should touch me?" Here is the dogwood, something between an anemone and a laurel bush but grows to tree-size. Americans crowd to Europe to sense the past and here it is in their forests. The feeling of the centuries survives for those who know how to tune in. Yet so much health and beauty has been wastefully destroyed that one feels the dead forests of America will one day rise in judgment against the lumbermen. . . .

Americans are either lovers or plunderers of their own landscape. To give an idea of the richness of bird life, Dr. Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, informed me that on a field day in the middle of May any amateur can see over a hundred species. In the course of a year a good-sized sanctuary should receive two hundred.

I learnt the scenery and fauna of Michigan in all seasons from winter days of slush and blizzard, when the black-stemmed woods lay dead and only the waters of the Giant Lake stirred under a white ruff of ice-blocks thrown on its saltless shore, until the first moments when spring sent a faint green shudder through the swamps and streaked the fields with a magenta-coloured weed, called skunk cabbage. I crept from wood to wood to watch the return of birds which afford dazzling delight to a British ornithologist. All birds seem different from ours except the crow and the heron, and even the crow has a distinct American accent!

Michigan consists of sand-dunes, black-soiled farms, light-timbered woods, abandoned rusting cars, and swamps set with broken trees which pass from an iron sable to the softest duck-green. American oaks bud to a pale crimson or silvery mist while the planetrees, called here sycamores, throw up their white branches like peeled octopi. There is no proper grass but a scant outcrop of exquisite wild flowers.

During all winter I never saw an American eagle, though fifty pairs still breed in Michigan, but once I saw a sight which no bird-lover will ever see again in Britain, a native osprey rising slowly from a poplar.—SHANE LESLIE, in "American Wonderland." (London: Michael Joseph.)

Eastern River

THIS is almost the oldest land known to recorded history, this region through which runs the turgid flood of the Tigris, winding, twisting and doubling upon itself through a desert where time seems to have been forgotten. Were we to rise a few hundred feet in an airplane, we could discern the sites of Babylon and Ur and Kish, of many another Semitic or Sumerian city.

And yonder on the river's bank is one of the most amazing ruins in all this ancient land; for above it, towering two hundred feet from the level plain, rises the great arch of Ctesiphon, its hard-baked bricks and tenacious mortar having withstood the ravages of twenty centuries.

The huts of an Arab village are huddled in its shadow. Flocks and herds graze quietly here and there. And throughout almost the entire day, as the river's winding serpentine covers but a score of miles eastward in twice that of flow, the mighty ruin is in sight. At sundown it looms through the purple haze in the far distance, like a huge landmark of time itself in a land where that is measurable in terms of centuries.

The slow-moving river steamer, stern wheels churning the coffee-colored water into foam as she swings from bank to bank in the endeavor to avoid shoals and sandbars, is all that the people who live beside this eastern river know of modernity. They gather wonderingly along the high banks as she passes. The children scream with delight as at a new and amazing toy. The elders stand silently, their arms folded within their voluminous garments.

Now and then, when we are so close to the bank that you could safely and easily step ashore, an Arab lad runs by our side, holding out a bunch of some sort of green vegetable in hope of a customer. Or sometimes it is a river fish, and at the village stopping-places natives come aboard with poultry, eggs, wheat-cakes and Arab sweetmeats.

The Tigris is a peculiar and exceedingly temperamental river. Being so ancient and having seen more than one civilization rise and wane along its banks, it is entitled to and demands the respect due to age. It insists upon the right to change its course at will and to meander here and there and wherever it likes across the country, through the desert and among the rushes without regard to the directions laid out for it upon the maps. And so he who would travel this ancient eastern river must be patient and disinclined to haste, taking his example from the Arab captain who stands there upon his lofty bridge, dignified, imperturbable, a symbol of the unhurried East.

M. T. G.

The English Pastoral

OUR earliest pastoral poet of any name is Spenser; and a great name he is, though he was not a great pastoral poet. He was deeply intimate both with Greek and Italian pastoral; but in admiring Theocritus, and hoping to rival his natural language, he unwisely attempted to engraft the sweet fruit of the south on the rudest crab-apple of northern rusticity. Hence, in his only pastoral professing to be such, entitled the *Shepherd's Calender*, he has almost entirely failed. There are some touching lines in the story of the *Fox and Kid*, and a beautiful paraphrase of that of *Cupid and the Fowler*, from Bion; but in truth, with all his love of the woods and fields, for which he had a poet's passion, and never could be without, Spenser was not qualified to excel as a purely pastoral writer. He was too learned for it, too full of the writers before him, and could not dispense with their chivalry and mythology. His words were Greek rather than English; or if English, they were the English of a former time. When Venus and the Graces were not there, he saw enchantresses and knights-errant. . . .

The all-including genius of Shakespeare has given the finest intimations of pastoral writing in some of the masques introduced in his plays, and in his plays themselves; if indeed *As You Like It* might not equally as well be called a pastoral play as a comedy; though, to be sure, the duke and his followers do not willingly take to the woods, with the exception of the "sad shepherd" Jacques; and this is a great drawback on the pleasures of the occasion, which ought to breathe as freely as the air and the wild roses. Rosalind, however, is a very bud of the pastoral ideal, peeping out of her forest jerkin. Again, in the *Winter's Tale*, where the good housewife is recorded, who has "her face o'fire" with attending to the guests, and "my sister," who has the purchase of the eatables, "lays it on" (as her brother the clown says) in the article of rice, there is the truest pastoral of both kinds, the ideal and the homely. . . .

The title and story of the *Sad Shepherd* of Ben Jonson, in combination with those of the *Faithful Shepherd* (*Pastor Fido*) of Guarini, appear to have suggested to Fletcher his *Faithful Shepherdess*. This is undoubtedly the chief pastoral play in our language, though, with all its beauties, we can hardly think it ought to have been such, considering what Shakespeare and Spenser have shown that they could have done in this Arcadian region.—From "A Jar of Honey From Mount Hybla," by LEIGH HUNT.

Winter Apples

OVER the golden stubble of the valley floor
where the last of corn stands piled in Indian rows
of rusty wigwams; over amber grain
where the stiffly swaying spire of hardhack blows;
over the stony slope where hummocked grass
turns copper, above the cleaving autumn ploughs,
the winter apples, while the slow crows pass,
hang like lanterns from the creaking boughs.

FRANCES FROST

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1936

Roosevelt Son Renews Charge Against Landon

James Releases Copy of Oct. 19 Attack on School Record

Radiocast Planned

Governor Defends Record, Declaring Attack a 'Malicious Lie'

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, repeated today his charge that thousands of children in Kansas were deprived of their opportunity to receive a primary school education because of the economies of Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

It was this charge which Governor Landon, speaking from the rear platform of his train in Tulsa, Okla., last night, labeled with such unrestrained terms as "malicious charge," "deliberate falsification," and "deceitful vilification." At Topeka, Kan., W. T. Markham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, praised the Governor's activities in behalf of Kansas schools. He is a Democrat and Roosevelt adherent.

Without comment, the President's son released a stenographer's copy of the question put to him from the floor of a Boston rally on Oct. 19 and his answer.

Question and Answer

The question:

Mr. Roosevelt, can you tell us how Governor Landon balanced the budget of the State of Kansas?

The answer:

Governor Landon balanced the budget for the State of Kansas in accordance with the law of that State. The budget of Kansas is $19,250,000, which is a little more than that of the city of Worcester.

To balance the budget of the State of Kansas required federal loans and grants of $425,000. In addition, Governor Landon cut the salaries of schoolteachers of Kansas to an average of $9 a week. He eliminated 444 schools, thereby depriving thousands of children of their opportunity to receive a primary school education.

Condemns Lip Service

It is one thing to pay lip service to the theory of economy. It is something else to practice it at the expense of the Federal Administration which he is now condemning.

We in Massachusetts have one of the greatest public school systems in the world.

Our teachers are happy and contented. Our children are given every opportunity for an education. I do not believe the citizens of this State will subscribe to the practices of Governor Landon on Nov. 3.

[Editor's note: James Roosevelt was not available to explain the apparent incongruity of a state's requiring federal loans and grants totaling $425,000,000 to balance a $19,250,000 budget.

Speaking in Pittsfield, Mass., last April, James A. Farley, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, said the Federal Government had given Kansas loans and grants totaling $43,326,867.]

Later Mr. Roosevelt announced he would go on the air some time tomorrow in an address entitled "The Facts on Kansas Schools Answer Governor Landon."

From Governor Landon's special train, traveling east today, came word that the Governor did not name the member of the President's family whom he alleged made the school charge, but it was unofficially agreed that he meant James Roosevelt. Issuance of today's statement bears out that assumption.

Reports Widespread

Reports of maltreatment of Kansas schools by Mr. Landon have been current for some weeks. Because Massachusetts is considered rather school-minded, these rumors have, perhaps, found their widest circulation in this Commonwealth. The State Republican Committee, in fact, recently had a local educator speak over the radio in defense of Kansas schools.

These reports have perturbed Governor Landon greatly, according to reports from his train. The Gov-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday fair and not quite so cold; moderate northwesterly and variable winds.

Maine, New Hampshire: Generally fair, with freezing temperature in the interior tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

Vermont: Fair and slightly colder, with freezing temperature tonight; Sunday generally fair and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder, with light frost in the interior tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds, becoming moderate variable; clearing tonight; generally fair Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	57	Minneapolis	26	40
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	64	84
Chicago	36	48	New York	48	60
Denver	32	48	Norfolk	60	76
Helena	48	48	Philadelphia	54	68
Jacksonville	66	82	San Francisco	53	80
Kansas City	38	52	St. Louis	36	44
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	52	64
Miami	74	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 24.
B—Maximum, Oct. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:34 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 6:14 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 6:33 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:19 p. m.

Candidates' Stand on Curley Acts Demanded; Cambridge Seeks Aid From Exempted Colleges

Boston Today

Stand Is Asked On Curley's Acts

Massachusetts gubernatorial candidates, John W. Haigis, Republican, and Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, were challenged today to announce publicly whether they approve or disapprove of various acts of Governor Curley, from his action in "packing" the Boston Finance Commission to interfering with state civil service and to his connection with the Quabbin Reservoir contracts case.

The challenge came from two college presidents, two Boston lawyers and several other prominent business men and educators, who in an open letter asked the candidates to reveal their stand on ten specific acts of Governor Curley since he took office on Beacon Hill.

The signers of the letters were William A. Neilson, president of Smith College; John F. Moors, former president of the Boston Family Welfare Society; Damon E. Hall, prominent Boston attorney and trustee of Williams College; J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College; Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Lee M. Friedman, Boston lawyer and president of Temple Israel, Boston, and Prof. Samuel E. Morison of Harvard University.

"We believe," they wrote, "that the citizens of the Commonwealth are entitled to know now whether a continuance at your hands of the type of administration which has been Governor Curley's is to be expected. We believe that this issue overshadows all questions of party loyalty in this state election."

The points at question include many on which Mr. Haigis has been

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

September Motor Registration Up

A total of 63,910 more automobiles were rolling along Massachusetts highways in September, 1936, than in the same month of 1935, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today. Last year, 918,020 motorcar owners paid the State $5,922,512; this year, 981,930 owners paid $6,344,908.

While these figures were being given out at the Department of Public Works building, Representative Clarence N. Durant filed the hardy perennial bill to prevent diversion of monies from the gasoline tax fund to the general fund. Last year, $3,650,000 of the $18,500,000 collected through the impost gasoline was diverted. Representative Durant, like many motorists, claims that revenue raised through the "gas" tax should be expended on road construction and improvement.

Sayre Sees Trade As Peace Pathway

The very foundation of American foreign policy is the profound desire for peace, Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, assured members of the Good Neighbors League at a meeting last night in the Hotel Vendome.

Speaking on "World Peace and Foreign Trade," Secretary Sayre said the pathway to peace "lies through opening up the channels of foreign trade." "The problem of peace must be solved and can only be solved," he said, "by frankly recognizing the facts of present-day life.

"Trade barriers such as we have been building up since the war are in irreconcilable conflict with the modern industrial life of the world. The pathway to peace lies through opening up the channels of foreign trade. Herein lies the hope of the world today. The drive toward economic nationalism, if continued unchecked, leads surely and inevitably to war."

Justification for the Administration trade agreements program rests on grounds "far broader than current import statistics," Secretary Sayre declared.

"It is a program directed toward the achievement of permanent and far-reaching results. It seeks to encourage the lowering of trade barriers by other countries throughout the world. And although progress of this kind must be slow, we are unmistakably moving forward.

"Within the past few weeks the nations of the world speaking at Geneva have declared that only through the lowering of trade barriers can true prosperity return. Even more recently France, Italy and Switzerland have independently lowered in substantial amounts their tariff duties on American products.

"It is not too much to say that our reciprocal trade agreements have helped prepare the way for a concerted attack upon the whole system of strangulation of world trade."

President's Son Thanks Governor

Governor Curley, who received neither direct nor indirect endorsement from President Roosevelt during his visit last Thursday, may have garnered a crumb of comfort today from the "bread and butter" letter sent him by the President's son, James. It read as follows:

"It is with sincere appreciation of the wonderful tribute paid to my father and mother on the occasion of their visit to Massachusetts that I turn to you to thank you personally for the magnificent part you played.

"I will always remember that day with great happiness and you may be assured that my memory of it will always include your introduction of my father on Boston Common."

Thomas to Tour Bay State

NORMAN THOMAS, the Socialist party's perennial candidate for President of the United States, will campaign in Massachusetts tomorrow.

Minus the fanfare and high-speed entourage that was part of last week's campaign visit of President Roosevelt, Mr. Thomas will deliver three addresses during his one-day stay.

He will arrive at South Station at 1:45 p. m. tomorrow, where he will be met by Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, and be driven to Lynn for an early afternoon speech in Odd Fellows Hall. Mr. Thomas will then return to Boston to speak at Ford Hall at a meeting opening at 3 p. m.

The Ford Hall meeting will be the major stop on his Massachusetts tour. On the speaking program with him are scheduled Albert Sprague Coolidge, Socialist candidate for United States Senator and a research fellow in chemistry at Harvard University, and Sylvester J. McBride, for 50 years a member of the Typographical Union.

The third and last stop in Massachusetts will be made at Northampton, where he will address a Socialist group at the Hampshire County Progressive Forum.

Echoes of Insull Crash Are Heard In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 24—Filing of a bill in equity in Hillsborough County Superior Court against the Public Service Company of New Hampshire—a former Insull affiliate—by nine local company employees, brings to light that many workers of this company have lost considerable sums of money as a result of funds being taken out of their pay for the purchase of stock in Insull units which are now defunct.

Further investigation reveals that when the Public Service Company of New Hampshire was divorced from its Insull connection, employees were again called upon to subscribe to stock in a trust intended to protect their jobs by keeping control of the company in the hands of those men connected with the New England Public Service Company, another former Insull unit.

The Public Service Company of New Hampshire is one of a group of operating companies controlled by the New England Public Service Company, which in turn was controlled by another Insull holding company which—further complicating matters—had the controlling stock up for security for a loan from a New York bank. When the company which was using the stock for collateral failed it meant that control of the New England Public Service fell into the hands of the bank. Then the officials of the New England Public Service Company stepped in and purchased it in the name of a trust created for the purpose. This trust asked its employees and those of its subsidiaries, such as the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, to subscribe to stock in order to assist in paying off the New York bank.

But the case now before the local court does not involve this instance; instead, the sale of stock of Associated Employees Investments, Inc., supscriptions to which were solicited from employees, it is alleged, in 1931. It is charged that the "selling or offering for sale" of such stock, in the now defunct company, was in violation of Chapter 284 of the Statutes that require formal filing of notice of intention to sell such stock with the insurance commissioner. The bill in equity claims this was not done. It is also alleged that the Public Service Company "acted as a dealer in securities within the meaning of the statute," but was not registered as a dealer as required by Chapter 284.

The bill also alleges that the company has refused to restore to the employees salaries the amounts deducted for subscriptions to the stock in the holding company which is now defunct.

Harvard to Keep Tercentenary Fund Open Indefinitely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24—The Harvard Tercentenary fund which reached more than $5,500,000 during the recent celebration will be kept open for at least another year, college officials said today. Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, will announce a new committee to receive gifts, it was indicated, following his return from England on the Queen Mary, arriving in New York, Nov. 2.

The general alumni committee, headed by George Peabody Gardner Jr. '10, has been discontinued, pending the appointment of a new group and a New York office under the direction of David M. Little '18, assistant director of the tercentenary, and Francis M. Blagden '09, who will receive gifts.

Of the $5,514,192 received, $2,000,000 was for the Littauer School of Public Administration. Additional gifts since the tercentenary will soon be revealed.

First Film House Opens In Winchester, April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 24—Winchester's new $125,000 theater, with seating capacity for 950 persons, will open on April 1, E. M. Loew, head of a New England chain and president and treasurer of the new Winchester corporation, announced today. The selectmen in granting the permit for the theater, ended a controversy that has been revived at each town meeting for the past 20 years. It is the first such permit in the history of the town.

Workmen started this week to tear down the old Whitney factory at 667 Main street, the site of the new building.

New Hampshire Relief Cost Up For September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24—The cost of regular direct relief in New Hampshire rose $6141.16 for September over August, according to Harry O. Page, State relief director.

During September it cost $168,830.90 to care for 29,782 people in 5277 families, while in August the cost was $162,689.74 for 33,738 individuals in 5265 families.

Figures released by the director show that the relief list is constantly changing. During the month of September 1002 cases were added to the relief rolls and 1011 cases were closed.

A breakdown of the figure for new enrollments shows that 346 were forced out of employment during the preceding four months. Of this number, 304 had been employed in private industry, one in the CCC and 41 on WPA projects. Then 575 were forced on the rolls because of inability to get along on existing income. Of these 365 cases are employed in WPA projects and 203 in private industry.

A study shows that practically as many cases joined the relief rolls during the month because of industrial unemployment as left to take work in private industry.

Brann Calls Parley To Interpret Law On Relief Voters

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann today called a conference for Monday, Oct. 26, at the State House, of the attorney general, the U. S. attorney and their staffs to insure that "no citizen or voter in Maine be deprived of his right to vote at the presidential election."

The meeting was precipitated by charges of Senator Lonergan of the Senate campaign funds committee that in the September election Maine voters on relief were deprived of their vote by threats that they would be disenfranchised as paupers.

Governor Brann said, "I trust that at this conference there will be an agreement as to what the law is in reference to those receiving aid and that an early statement be issued so that there may be a clear understanding by the election officials."

He added that "the law should be so clearly stated that no voter entitled to vote be denied that privilege. Much confusion and misunderstanding existed at the September election, and the claim is that thousands of Maine voters were denied the right to vote.

"I have called the conference that the law may be clearly stated, not only to the selectmen of the towns and the election officials in the cities, but also to the people of Maine."

Auto Law Violator Asks Judge for Fine

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Over the protest of Police Lieutenant James H. Richardson, Mrs. Louis H. Tileston, of Quincy, paid a $5 fine in Malden District Court yesterday for operating an uninspected automobile.

Lieutenant Richardson asked the case be dropped when Mrs. Tileston, an artist and musician, praised Patrolman William Monahan, of Everett, who halted her, and the court for their diligence and courtesy. She demanded, however, that Judge Alfred G. Davis fine her.

Boston Today

Cambridge Sees Aid From Colleges

Will Harvard College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology be required to pay a service charge of some sort to the city of Cambridge? This was a question that loomed today about the Cambridge City Hall, after an unofficial statement had said that a definite plan of taxable property heretofore exempt under the law that educational institutions are not taxable, might be assessed by a new method.

The City Council as well as Mayor John D. Lynch have agreed on the point that while Cambridge struggles to keep within a reasonable budget and a low tax rate, some sort of "gift" from these institutions would be acceptable by the city. Other than that the new idea was a "service charge plan" no other information was available.

Sunflowers Tell A Woman's Choice

A "yard full of sunflowers" indicated a woman's preference so effectively today as to silence a bevy of ship news reporters.

Miss Emily M. Bloomfield of Winthrop sailed today from Boston on the Lady Drake, Bermuda and West Indies bound, taking with her an absentee ballot for the national elections.

At Bermuda next Monday, Miss Bloomfield will go before the United States Consul, mark her crosses for her choice, and he will forward it to the Winthrop town clerk for recording and tabulating on election day.

The reporters inquired as to Miss Bloomfield's choice in the presidential contest.

"Well," she replied, "I've a yard full of sunflowers. Whom do you think I'm going to vote for?"

Somerville Razes 200 Old Buildings

More than 200 old buildings have been demolished in this city in an effort to eliminate the extra five cents a hundred conflagration charge because Somerville is considered a fire danger zone by insurance underwriters.

The buildings included all types of structures, factories, dwellings, barns and sheds, all of which had little or no economic value. In each case the owners were consulted and men working on federal and welfare projects have completely removed structures that were assessed but of no value to the owner.

All of the material reclaimed has been used. A fire drill tower 60 feet high has been built at little cost to the city, as well as a field house at Powder House park. All of the lumber which can't be used again has been stored at city yards for fuel for the poor.

Concord Wins Anti-Toot Fight

A bit of local history at Concord is brought up, but left unexplained, in the Public Utilities Commission issuing an order today prohibiting Boston and Maine locomotives from tooting or screeching at the Sudbury Road crossing—west bound.

This ruling gives Concord the decision in a 10-year fight to eliminate noise and mathematically doubles the peace and quiet of the past 44 years.

The ruling on west-bound trains evoked the explanation that since 1892, on the decision that year of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, locomotives have been forbidden blowing their whistles on the east-bound run. No explanation of the geographical selection is given.

Providence Prepares For Strike Pickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—Anticipating a large picket line, police reserves will be sent to the National and Providence plant of the American Woolen Company in Olneyville, when it is reopened. Monday morning, after a shutdown of a week as the result of a walkout of 300 members of the United Textile Workers of America.

It was announced at police headquarters that the reserves will be quartered in the Chaffee street station, within two blocks of the plant.

Airport Land Purchased For Rhode Island

State Aviation Fields Are Found Preferable to Town Setups

Relief Funds Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—The State Division of Airports is planning for a system of five secondary airports, to be used in addition to the major landing field at Hillsgrove, Willard M. Fletcher, chief of the division, made known, as several parcels of land were acquired at Westerly for the first new port.

Among locations chosen for fields is Block Island, where plane traffic has been reported heavy during recent summers. Mr. Fletcher said that he has already been in conference with officials at Block Island relative to suitable sites.

Other places considered by Chief Fletcher are Newport, Narragansett and Woonsocket. At present there are private landing fields in the vicinity of Newport and Woonsocket; but the South County, where Westerly and Narragansett are located, lacks proper landing facilities for planes, it was explained at the State House.

Tract Transferred

The land at Westerly has been purchased by the town by the use of $10,240 allocated from the relief funds and has been turned over to the State with the understanding that it will be developed as an airport. Deeds recorded Thursday showed the transfer of about 180 acres.

It is expected that the preliminary development of the tract will be handled as a relief project as was the work at the Hillsgrove airport.

Mr. Fletcher said that it is planned in all cases that the local communities shall purchase land needed for secondary airports, but that they shall be controlled by the State. He said that his division had no money for the purchase of land and none as yet for development, but that he is doing what he can with the cooperation of the local communities.

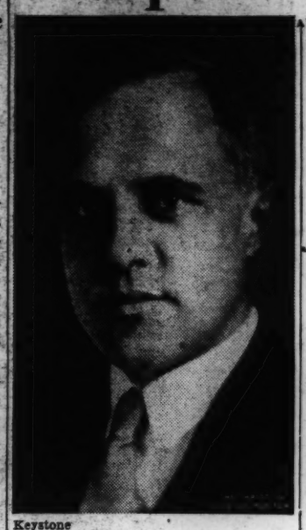
The plan contemplates an all-surface field of such compact surface that the construction of runways will not be necessary. Eventually all fields are to be equipped with combination hangars and administration buildings. There will be a minor type of lighting.

Serving All Localities

Chief Fletcher said that the fields would be more than emergency landing fields and should provide arport service for all parts of the State if his plan is carried out. He notes that the state control of airports has been found better than the control by communities, and he expressed hope for the development of an airport policy that would benefit the entire State rather than particular sections.

The seven deeds which were recorded at the office of Town Clerk W. Russell Dower in Westerly Thursday were due to arrive at the office of the Division of Airports at the State House today. Negotiations for the land have been going on for several months, and it was not until this week that Town Solicitor John Ferguson completed the examination of the titles.

Roosevelt Program Of Relief Inadequate Compton Reply Says



Keystone

Dr. Karl T. Compton
President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology

M.I.T. Head Says Engineers Map Long-Range Prosperity Plan

Answers Criticism Aimed at Schools

Technical Schools Seeking Creation of New Wealth, He Tells President

In an open letter to President Roosevelt today, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared frankly that natural scientists and engineers "are disturbed lest palliative measures be mistaken for the cure" in problems of relief, emergency work and regulation confronting the nation today.

Technology's president added that this concern extends to the point of fear "lest attention and money devoted to relief and regulation should interfere with simultaneous adequate attention and support to the basic contributions which our sciences can certainly make if given a chance."

Reply to Roosevelt

Dr. Compton's letter replied to President Roosevelt, who recently called upon educators to consider "whether the curricula of engineering schools was so balanced as to give coming generations of engineers the vision and flexible technical capacity necessary to meet the full range of engineering responsibility."

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon fundamentals rather than specialties in undergraduate engineering education and in attention to the study of economics and social science, Dr. Compton w. e, adding, "I cannot but wonder why your exhortation has been directed specifically toward engineers."

"One significant fact is generally unrecognized by those who are chiefly impressed by the fact that science, through machine production, has displaced human labor," he said. "It is that such machines are, by and large, products of a relatively old branch of science, mechanics, whereas present-day activities in science are principally in electricity, chemistry, metallurgy, biology and such newer branches as lead to new knowledge, new products, new industries, new employment and improved health and material welfare.

Two Basic Methods

"There are two basic methods of dealing with 'unemployment, bankruptcies' and other similar dislocations which you mention, one palliative and the other curative. Both may be needed. The former includes relief, emergency work and regulation, and operates immediately; the latter aims at creation of new employment, new wealth and new values, and is a longer-range program.

"It is primarily to the latter that engineers and scientists are devoting their major attention, since both logic and past experience demonstrate its social effectiveness, and since it can only be carried on through their type of knowledge and training. Quite properly and of necessity it is the first method which has been the chief concern of the Government, since the emergency called for swift action.

"We engineers and scientists, however, are disturbed lest the palliative measures be mistaken for the cure, and lest the attention and money devoted to relief and regulation should interfere with simultaneous adequate attention and support to the basic contributions which our sciences can certainly make if given a chance.

Four Events Cited

"As illustrations of our cause for concern, and of the need for broader understanding by political leaders as well as engineers, I would respectfully refer to four events:

1. The engineering and scientific organizations of the country combined to urge that a small portion of the public works expenditures be devoted to research aimed at better designs and materials for public works for the future, in accordance with all enlightened industrial policy.

2. Your Science Advisory Board of prominent engineers and scientists recommended that attention be given to development of scientific knowledge on which can be built the new industries, so urgently desired by your administration to provide employment.

New Uses for Products

3. Various groups urged that the present efforts to aid the farmer be supplemented by a really adequate attempt to create new markets for farm products through discovery of new industrial uses for these products through research. None of these recommendations was acted upon.

4. Your letter to us calls attention of the public to the "dislocations" produced by science, and quite properly calls on us to try to cure them, but it does not indicate interest in the creative work and permanent values which engineers and scientists continue to regard as their chief contributions to social welfare.

"My colleagues and I will do everything in our power to deal with the situations which you have called to our attention; reciprocally we most respectfully urge you and your colleagues in the government to put science to work more effectively for the national welfare, and to encourage its activities in all three of its principal settings,—in governmental bureaus, in industry and in educational institutions.

"There is a tendency in some quarters to make science the major scapegoat of our social ills, from

Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Foreign Theories Of Government Forecast by Ely

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely claimed today President Roosevelt's re-election meant the adoption of a foreign theory of government.

The President's re-election, the Democratic new deal critic said last night in a nation-wide broadcast, means the United States will be adopting the system that is "slowly eating the vitals of France—which has destroyed the old Germany and led to the inevitable dictatorship of a fascist government—which has ruined Spain—which prevails in Russia.

"Just as Russia adopted her five-year plan, so the United States adopted the NRA," Ely said. "Both plans, Russia's and our, regimented industry.

"Just as Germany toppled under the load of a public works program, and made work until she went into a tail spin of inflation, so the United States took up public works and the CWA and the NRA and the WPA and like Germany our debt is rapidly mounting, and our dollar has already been depreciated to 59 cents.

"Part Russian, part Nazi, the New Deal program is a mixture of dangerous economic theory and socialistic reform—socialistic reform, which strikes at the very root of American ideals and traditions."

"Now I am not here to say that Mr. Roosevelt plans it this way," the former Governor of Massachusetts said.

"I am not here to call him a dictator or a communist. I am not here to say what he is. I am here simply to point out the tragic danger of the theory of government which his disciples or his masters, I know not which, espouse. These are the plans and specifications which he sought to put upon the people and their government. In the name of prosperity, let us not destroy the American Constitution and the foundations of our government."

Democrats Are Exuberant Over Roosevelt's N. E. Visit; GOP Smiles and Keeps Mum

It was a big week for Massachusetts Democrats.

They enjoyed it thoroughly. Scarcely a development rippled placid hopes of those followers of the traditional party of Jefferson and Jackson. Not even the Literary Digest poll.

Today's release of that poll, now nearing completion, indicated a three-to-one majority for Governor Landon, but Democrats had an answer for that. The Digest poll, they asserted, was "fantastically" inaccurate, witness its sad mistake in 1932.

In that year the Digest indicated a Hoover victory in Massachusetts with 975,000 votes for the man who fed the Belgians and 562,000 for Mr. Roosevelt. Actually, the final official count showed Mr. Roosevelt with 800,000 and Mr. Hoover with 737,000.

Such was the answer the Democrats had for the Literary Digest. It was bolstered by the unprecedented crowds who turned out to see the President during his midweek tour.

But Republicans and their leaders only smiled at this exhuberance. They were saving their steam for the final run down the stretch.

Just what strategy they would pursue was a matter of speculation today. The Boston Garden has been rented for a week from tonight, and hope has not been entirely abandoned that Governor Landon may be persuaded to come here at that time.

Confidential advices from Governor Landon's train, however, are to the effect that he places great confidence in the Literary Digest poll and is aiming his campaign at states looked upon as doubtful.

Omits Massachusetts

If he is going by the Digest poll he could hardly be expected to invade a state where he is rated a three-to-one favorite.

So far as the state campaign is concerned, Republicans have displayed a strategy that evokes appreciative praise from nonpartisan observers.

It seems to be postulated on the primary premise that Governor Curley's administration is indefensible, that all will agree it has been unsatisfactory.

The secondary premise is that all Democrats serving in state offices are undeniably linked closely with the Governor, hence they draw the conclusion that a vote for one of these secondary Democrats is, in effect, an indorsement of Mr. Curley's gubernatorial activities.

The Republicans dwell on the second premise, forcing the Democrats to make replies defending themselves as individuals, and allowing the first premise—that of Governor Curley's

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Hedda Gabler," by Hendrik Ibsen. Starring Madame Nazimova. 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Hamlet," starring Leslie Howard. 8.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Unfinished Symphony," the life of Franz Schubert. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," featuring Nova Pilbeam. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Crime Does Not Pay," "Let's Go America," "Heart of the Sierras," "Barnyard Amateurs," "Gypsy Revels," latest newsreels and other shorts.

MEMORIAL — "The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Back to Nature," featuring the Jones Family. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8, 10:25. Stage: "Scandals of 1937," with Morton Downey, radio tenor.

UPTOWN — "Sing, Baby, Sing," with Adolphe Menjou. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Two in a Crowd." 3:30, 5:30, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY — Fredric March in "The Road to Glory." 2:25, 6, 9:10. Also "Three Cheers for Love," with Eleanor Whitney. 1:45, 4:50, 8.

EXETER—"Hot Money," with Ross Alexander and Beverly Roberts. 2:20, 5:05, 7:54. Also "Moonlight Murder," with Chester Morris and Madge Evans. 3:49, 6:35, 9:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "The Big Broadcast of 1937," featuring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday, Marsha Hunt and Robert Cummings. Fenway: 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MODERN—"Anthony Adverse," screen version of Hervey Allen's novel. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

METROPOLITAN — Clark Gable and Marion Davies in "Cain and Mabel." 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:25, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Hallowe'en Capers," with Harriet Hector, Merton Bowe.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Crash Donovan," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye, Adolphe Menjou and Patsy Kelly.

TREMONT—"The Thin Man," with William Powell. 8 a. m., 12:03, 3:17, 6:31, 9:45. Also "Spy 77," starring Greta Nissen. 10:30 a. m., 1:44, 4:58, 8:12.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15. Tomorrow: Recital by Roland Hayes, tenor. 3:30.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Russian Symphonic Choir, under the leadership of Basile Kibalchich. 8:15.

Tomorrow

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2. Free to the public.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "What I Saw This Summer in the Canadian Rockies and Alaska," by Miss Katherine F. Clark. 40 Beacon Street. 7:45.

FORD HALL FORUM—Debate between S. Miles Bouton, newspaperman, and John Spivak, author, on "Does the Constitution Function for the People?" 7:45.

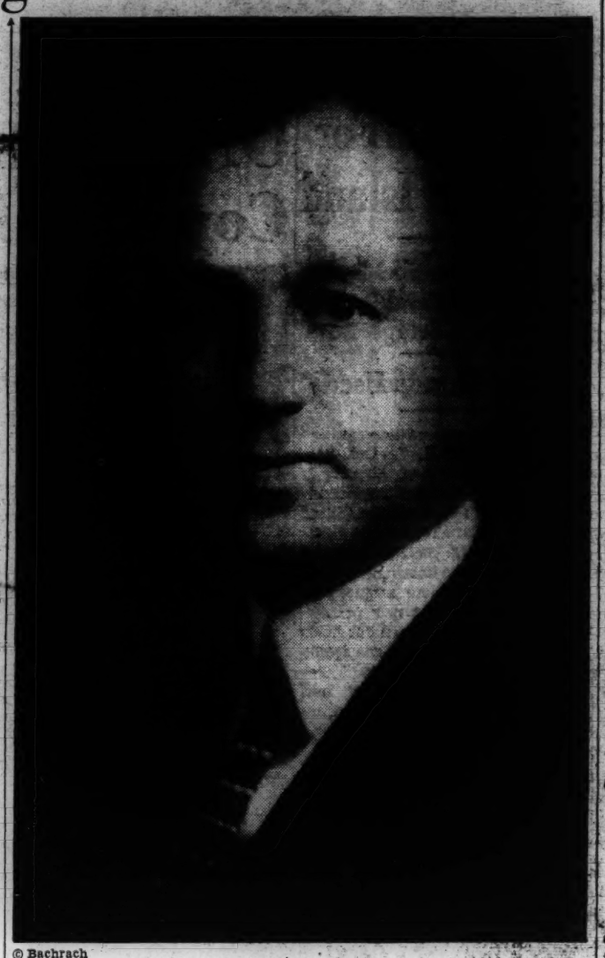
Radio Programs On Page 10

Wood Long in the Public Service

Republican candidate for State auditor has had much experience in affairs of the Commonwealth; served in offices of Governors Coolidge and McCall and in income tax department.

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the sixth of eight articles presenting the political background of the majority party candidates for Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor, and Secretary of State. Yesterday the candidacy of Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor seeking re-election, was discussed. Monday the record of Frederic W. Cook, Republican Secretary of State and candidate for re-election, will be considered.



© Bachrach

Russell A. Wood

Russell A. Wood, Republican nominee for State Auditor, might well be called "the man who substituted for Calvin Coolidge," the late President of the United States and Governor of Massachusetts.

It was Mr. Wood who, as first assistant secretary to Gov. Samuel W. McCall, signed the name of Mr. Coolidge, the then Lieutenant Governor, to hundreds of Coolidge letters. This duty is perhaps one of the fondest memories Mr. Wood retains.

This service was performed back in 1916 to 1919, just before Calvin Coolidge was elevated to the office of Governor. Mr. Wood delights in telling stories about "Cal," the most amusing of which he believes concerns Mr. Coolidge's disposal of letters.

Sheaf of Letters

Every day Mr. Wood carried a sheaf of letters into the Lieutenant Governor's office. Mr. Coolidge would read the letters, write a "yes" or "no" in the corner of each an dturn them over to Mr. Wood to answer. There were little or no instructions. Mr. Wood framed the answers which Mr. Coolidge did not even read. Mr. Coolidge would then tell Mr. Wood to sign them although Mr. Wood's signature differed greatly from that of Mr. Coolidge. Mr. Wood still chuckles over the thought that some letters being treasured for their Coolidge signature may actually be signed in the Wood scrawl.

The present Republican candidate for State Auditor served in the Governor's office under Henry F. Long, present State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, who acted as chief secretary to both Governor McCall and Governor Coolidge. Mr. Long, he said, could and did imitate perfectly the Coolidge signature. The Long imitation and the real Coolidge signature could hardly be told apart, he declared.

This incident has little or nothing to do with Mr. Wood's candidacy for State Auditor, except to show that the candidate has been a Republican for a long time and in the public service for years.

Mr. Wood's political service dates back to 1904, when, a year out of Harvard University, he was elected to the Cambridge Common Council, serving three one-year terms.

The candidate has been a resident of Cambridge all his life, having been born there in 1884. He attended Cambridge schools and the Brown & Nichols private school before entering Harvard University.

At Harvard Mr. Wood became acquainted with the second future President with whom he had personal contact. That was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who graduated from the university one year later than Mr. Wood.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wood worked together on the Harvard Crimson, during which time Mr. Wood came to know the future President as a capable, modest and affable person. Today Mr. Wood's only criticism of the President concerns the latter's advisors.

Interest Keen

Mr. Wood's interest in politics has been keen ever since his election to the Common Council. Since that time Mr. Wood has been in public service almost constantly. There were a few short intervals between elections or appointments. One of these gaps was spanned by service on Boston newspapers. Several of the candidates have had newspaper training. Even Mr. Wood's opponent, Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, served for several years as a Brockton newspaper correspondent.

Election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives terminated Mr. Wood's newspaper service. He felt at the time that his legislative business would conflict with his newspaper work. Thus he gave up the latter. As a Representative he served three one-year terms, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

In the Legislature he served as chairman of the House committee on taxation and the House committee on constitutional amendments. Later Gov. David I. Walsh, now United States Senator, appointed him to the commission on economy and efficiency, the duty of which was to investigate and audit the books of every public institution in the State. This appointment gave Mr. Wood auditing experience which will serve him well should he be selected State Auditor.

First Assistant

In 1916 he became first assistant secretary to Governor McCall. At that time the Governor had only two secretaries, the chief secretary and the first assistant secretary. All other employees were clerks. Today Governor Curley's office is overrun with assistant secretaries.

Mr. Wood, at the end of the McCall administration, was taken care of, after the usual gubernatorial policy, by a gubernatorial appointment to the state income tax division, where he has been employed ever since.

This work has fortified Mr. Wood with auditing and accounting experience which is necessary in handling the office of State Auditor.

Politically Mr. Wood has not always been a strict Republican. In 1912 he deserted the party to join the "Bull Moose" movement in support of Theodore Roosevelt. He remained a Progressive until the "Bull Moose" movement expired.

Today, however, Mr. Wood is an out-and-out Republican, being absolutely partisan in his politics. He is now vice-chairman of the Cambridge School Committee to which he was elected in a non-partisan election. Yet he is as completely partisan as a political candidate can be.

Working Chairmanship

His position as vice-chairman of the school committee actually is the working chairmanship, inasmuch as the Mayor is the nominal chairman. Mr. Wood also is vice-chairman of the board of library trustees.

In the present campaign Mr. Wood is not campaigning for himself. Rather he makes a fervent plea for election of the entire Republican state ticket.

He is making no references to Mr. Buckley, rather letting local rally chairmen attack the Auditor's candidacy, mostly on the grounds of partisan political activities. However, Mr. Wood immediately said he had discovered nothing detrimental to Mr. Buckley's character.

The Republican candidate for State Auditor is declaring definitely against "split-ticket" voting, insisting that an all-Republican administration should be elected. Of course, his political opponents declare Mr. Wood can win only by an all-Republican election.

Yet the candidate has several reasons for his insistence. The major reason is that a Republican Governor or a Democratic Governor should be surrounded by men of the same political faith in the other constitutional offices in order that the government may be closely knit and be operated without friction.

Bound to Be Friction

If a Republican Governor has a Democratic Attorney General, there is bound to be friction, he declared.

Mr. Wood believes a voter should vote for party principles, not the man, on the theory that voters cannot judge accurately between individual candidates by what they say in campaign speeches.

Therefore, the Auditor candidate is slightly disdainful of the theory that the voters should cast their ballots on the merits of the men. And thus he is endeavoring to make Republican that mass of voters in Massachusetts who call themselves independents. This group undoubtedly will be the deciding factor in the present election.

Mr. Wood counts upon a Republican sweep and figures he will go into office along with the other G. O. P. candidates. His contention is that Republican registration has been heavier this year than Democratic. He supports his contention by saying that for 10 years the Democrats have been busy registering voters through almost perfect registration machinery. In the same period the Republicans were entirely lax in such activity. Therefore, Mr. Wood argues, a majority of those left to be registered are Republicans, the Democrats having been placed on the voting lists long ago.

Didn't Have Support

The Republican candidate actually did not have the support of the Republican inner circle at the start of the campaign. At the pre-primary convention Oscar U. Dionne was given the endorsement. Mr. Wood and Richard Darby entered the primary against Mr. Dionne.

When Mr. Dionne passed on during the primary campaign, Mr. Wood succeeded to the post of Republican favorite, obtaining 258,000 votes in the primary. Mr. Darby is continuing as an independent canddate, and although some persons believe Mr. Darby, having run on the Republican primary ticket, will take votes away from Mr. Wood, the latter argues the opposite will be true.

He avers that many Democrats, particularly Union party adherents, will be casting about for an independent for whom to vote. Thus he contends Mr. Buckley will suffer more than he from independent voting.

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RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT
From
W. L. Roberts Co. 147 Mass. Ave., Boston
To the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
The A. W. Mayer Co., who has served you in the past, has recently retired from the retail radio sales and service business.
This business is now operated under the name of
W. L. ROBERTS CO.
and is the only legal successor to the retail division of the A. W. Mayer Co.
We cordially invite you to visit our show rooms, where you may see and hear "THE FINEST IN RADIO" at a price suited to your purse.
We hope that past business relations have merited your confidence and that we may soon have the pleasure of again serving you.

Bay State Service Groups Show Business of $75,000,000

		Number of Establishments	Receipts	Average Number of Employees	Total Pay Roll
Barber shops, and barber and beauty shops	1935	4911	$9,632,000	3308	$3,436,000
	1933	4608	9,318,000	3382	2,565,000
Beauty parlors	1935	2618	7,405,000	3086	2,408,000
	1933	2037	5,723,000	2194	1,802,000
Blacksmith shops	1935	251	576,000	114	119,000
	1933	210	475,000	108	104,000
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration, and repair shops	1935	2517	5,101,000	1044	728,000
	1933	2509	6,057,000	1545	1,104,000
Laundries (not including power laundries)	1935	1218	2,151,000	513	279,000
	1933	846	1,773,000	549	333,000
Photographic studios	1935	352	1,750,000	503	544,000
	1933	303	1,602,000	426	455,000
Shoe repair shops and shoe shine parlors (including hat cleaning)	1935	2942	5,400,000	1090	748,000
	1933	2825	5,241,000	1117	773,000

During 1935, Massachusetts possessed 21,748 service establishments which did a $75,000,000 business, employed 21,502 persons and had a total pay roll of $19,793,000, according to William L. Austin, who recently completed a survey of these establishments for the federal census bureau as a part of the current business census.

In the report a line of distinction was drawn between the various types of service establishments. Broadly speaking, there is hardly any type of business other than manufacturing and the basic industries which does not come under that heading, but for the purposes of simplification, four groups were classified. Other establishments were left out, with the explanation that they would be covered later in separate series of reports.

The four classifications in Mr. Austin's report include personal service establishments, such as beauty establishments and photographic studios; business service establishments such as billboard advertising plants and collection agencies; repair services such as automobile repair shops and jewelry repair shops; and customs industries such as printing and publishing shops and small manufacturing establishments.

Those omitted from the report included professional and scientific services, bakeries, dairies, places of amusement, etc.

A partial list of the 1935 figures compared with those of the last census taken in 1933 shows a small but steady gain in practically every establishment.

Cambridge to Test 10 Voting Machines In Busiest Wards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, Oct. 24—Cambridge will try out 10 new voting machines on Nov. 3 in Ward 3 and Ward 11, where the city's heaviest voting takes place. Daniel P. Leahy, chairman of the election commission, said today the machines would simplify counting of votes in these wards so that a complete record of the vote for all candidates will be known within a half hour after the polls close. It will be well into the early morning hours before the other city wards report.

Commissioner Leahy hopes Cambridge eventually will purchase enough machines to equip every polling place in the city. Each machine costs $1000.

Mr. Leahy placed the total of registered voters in Cambridge at 50,793. More than 95 per cent of those eligible will vote, it is estimated. Election officials said that Cambridge has the highest percentage of voters at the polls of any city in the country. In 1932 92 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise and in 1934 the total vote was 93 per cent of the registration.

Peary Memorial To Be Erected Soon In Fryeburg, Maine

FRYEBURG, Maine, Oct. 24 (AP)—Jockey Cap, bold rock promontory arising from the plain outside this western Maine village, will be the site of a memorial to Admiral Robert E. Peary, who discovered the North Pole.

His widow, Mrs. Josephine D. Peary, said today a rangefinder atop the natural observation tower would commemorate the days when Admiral Peary surveyed in this region.

Mrs. Peary and her daughter, Mrs. Marie Peary Safford, were aided by Prof. Albert E. Burton, the Explorer's Bowdoin College classmate, in their plans for the memorial.

The rangefinder, said Mrs. Peary, would be equipped with a bronze on which would be reproduced Admiral Peary's map of the White Mountain peaks, visible from the promontory.

Admiral Peary spent several of his youthful years in this town, which was his mother's home. Mrs. Peary said she hoped the memorial could be dedicated next May 6, the anniversary of her husband's birth.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Minnesota-Purdue game	Minnesota-Purdue game	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
5:15 Minnesota-Purdue game	Minnesota-Purdue game	"Is It Bait Scheme"	News period
5:30 Minnesota-Purdue game	"The Monitor Views the News"	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Sports and recordings
5:45 Minnesota-Purdue game	Political speaker (M P)		Sports and recordings
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15 "News of Youth"	Political speaker (R)	Casey's football scores	Sports and recordings
6:30 Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	Studio speaker	Sports and recordings
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Political speaker (D)	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Bill Farren, sports
7:00 Political speaker (R)	Political speaker (R)	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	Political speaker (D)	Political speaker (D)	Political speaker (R)
7:30 Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; story	Uncle Jim's Question Bee; Jim McWilliams, director	"Verboten" Vandenberg debate with "Voice of 1932"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45			Political talk (D)
8:00 Rubinoff, violinist	Political rally, Lynn (R)	Saturday Night Party: variety, with Walter O'Keefe; Jane Pickens; chorus; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra	Address, Rev. Charles E. Coughlin
8:15 Political talk (D)	Political rally, Lynn (R)		
8:30 Football Revue; Ed Thorgerson; Ky Kayser's Orch.	Political rally, Lynn (R)		Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45	Political rally, Lynn (R)		Al Kavelin's Orchestra
9:00 Address, Governor Landon	Political rally (D)	"Snow Village" sketch	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:15 Address, Governor Landon	Political rally (D)	"Snow Village" sketch	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:30 "Salute" program	Political rally (D)	"Chateau": Victor Young's Orchestra; Smith Ballew;	"Musical Tour"
9:45 World Theater of the Air	Political rally (D)		Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade": Harry Salter's Orchestra; Norsemen Quartet; male trio; Edith Dick; Buddy Clark	Address, Alfred E. Smith	Edward Everett Horton; Ruth Chatterton; soloists; Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; variety	"Sweet Music": variety
10:15	Address, Alfred E. Smith		"Sweet Music": variety
10:30	Address, Alfred E. Smith		Deacon Moore's Orchestra
10:45	Address, Alfred E. Smith		Deacon Moore's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:15 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Political speaker (D)	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church service	American Pageant of Youth: Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	Natural science dramatizations; orchestra	Colonial News Service
12:15 Kahakahu's Hawaiians		"Symphoniettal": recording	Political talk (D)
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and organ recital	Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert; Jan Peerce, tenor soloist; Viola Philo, soprano soloist	Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and vocal soloists
12:45			
1:00 Viola and piano recital		Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:15 Phil Saltman, pianist		Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30 Ray Nakov's Orchestra; soloists; vocal trio	"Highlights of the Bible": speaker; glee club	Roger Williams celebration: speaking program	Italian musical program; soloists; orchestra
1:45			
2:00 Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.; Reed Kennedy, baritone; Antonio Modarelli, cond.	Magic Key: musical comedy stars; relay from Berlin; Robert Benchley; Sol Goodman, tympanist; orchestra	"Beneath the Surface": talk; Landt Trio and White	Phil Duchin's Orchestra
2:15		"Thatcher Colt Mysteries": dramatic sketch	"Deep South": recording
2:30			"Concert of Singing Stars": vocalists; organ
2:45 Garden talk			
3:00 "Everybody's Music": Columbia Symphony Orchestra	"Better Speech" program	Metropolitan Opera Auditions: soloists; orchestra	"Symphonic Hour": classical recorded concert
3:15	Christine Johnson, soprano		
3:30 "Everybody's Music": Columbia Symphony Orchestra	Political speaker (R)	"Grand Hotel" sketch	"Symphonic Hour": classical recorded concert
3:45	Political speaker (R)	"Grand Hotel" sketch	
4:00 "Ma and Pa": sketch	National Vespers: Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; music	Political speaker (R)	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch		Esther Velas's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:30 Sunday Serenade	Political speaker (D)	Political talk (R)	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole; instrumental soloists
4:45 Sunday Serenade	Political speaker (D)	Political talk (D)	
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend": dramatization and music	"We, the People": informal discussions; orchestra	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra	Colonial Playhouse presents "The New Partner"
5:15			
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; soloist	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Don Voorhees's Orchestra	"Smiling Ed" McConnell; organ; chorus; orchestra	Colonial Playhouse presents "The News Partner"
5:45			
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier and his orchestra	Evening Journal: reports	National amateur hour: Benny Rubin; orchestra	"Fraternity House Party": recorded program
6:15	Political speaker (R)		
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce	Political speaker (D)	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life": news dramatizations
6:45	Political speaker (D)	Variety program	
7:00 News; Sunday Musicale	Political speaker (D)	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sunday Musicale	Political speaker (R)		"Classics of the Keyboard": recital; talk; orchestra
7:30 Phil Baker's Show; soloists; Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orchestra	Political talk (D)	Cosmopolitans: quintet
7:45		"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Francia White; concert orchestra	Political talk (Mass. Pro.)	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	"Music for Dancing": Brusiloff's Orchestra; soloists
8:15	George Hall's Orchestra		
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Bobby Breen; orchestra	Cole Porter music, NBC Symphonic Dance Orchestra	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	"Jewels of the Madonna": soloists; orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour: Richard Bonelli, baritone; symphony orchestra, Alexander Smallens, conductor	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round: soloists; trio; orchestra	Jackie Duggan; organ
9:15	Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Bob Lawrence; Ramona; King's Men	American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; orchestra	Jackie Duggan; organ
9:30			Sunday Pop Concert: Ward's Orchestra; soloists
9:45			
10:00 "Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	"Carnegie Hall of the Air": Ruth Sienczynski, pianist; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; talk	"Let's Visit": home-to-home informal interviews
10:15 "Community Sing"	Reports; rally (D)		Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:30 "Community Sing"	Political rally (D)		Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:45 Talk, H. V. Kaltenborn			

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber recital.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: E. Robert Schmitz, pianist.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:15 WEEI, Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News

12:00	WORL	920kc
2:15	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

2:15	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi": Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Robert Taylor and O via De-Havilland in "Saturday's Children."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Governor Landon.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady": male quartet; concert orch.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk University Jubilee Singers.

Airplanes Boost Trade Of N. H. Silversmiths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24—Silversmiths of this city have placed the airplane to use in their business. They have found that they can get clients as far away as New York city, bring them to this city to see silver products and then take them home again.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

AN EMOTIONAL afternoon was provided by the third Friday concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program was made up of Wagner's "Faust Overture" and the "Faust Symphony" of Liszt. The occasion was the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Liszt's birth and the fiftieth of his passing. The orchestra was assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, of which G. Wallace Woodworth is conductor, and by Rulon Y. Robison as tenor soloist.

The choice of works was appropriate. This symphony is acknowledged, even by his enemies, as one of Liszt's greatest works, probably his greatest. And the "Faust Overture" recalls the close relationship of the two composers and the importance of the influence of Liszt upon Wagner. The "Faust" theme is well suited to the temperaments of both men.

A vast deal of ink and temper has been expended upon the question of Liszt's place in the history of music. There is no question of the greatness of his gift to music; even though this gift was received by the world mainly through Wagner. There is grave question of his taste; or rather it would be more accurate to say that he was distressingly wanting in taste. He was one of the prophets of a tasteless age, the age of Byron and of Berlioz, an age of posing and of romantic frenzies.

Liszt was one of the leading showmen of the time. A great virtuoso as well as a romantic sensualist, he had the world at his feet. He was unfortunately not big enough to withstand the adulation of the fashionable crowd. He was too often content with tawdry effects and easy victories, in composition as well as in piano playing.

The worst of his defects are evident in the first and the last movements of this symphony. The last one, which attempts to be diabolically ironic at the expense of the first, is no funnier today than the thing it parodies. It is difficult to say which is most absurd, the posturings of Faust, the snarling of Mephistopheles or the apothesis. The best music of the symphony is in the second movement where Liszt forgot his public and wrote some sincere and lovely measures. It is a pity that these constitute only an interlude.

There is a well-sponsored movement in England today to revive the reputations of Liszt and of Berlioz. Prominent musicians and critics there contend that these composers have been badly underrated of late years because of their faults. Perhaps we shall have more to say on this problem on a later occasion.

Dr. Koussevitzky strove with energy and devotion to present the music at hand in the best light. The orchestra returned him a superb performance, and he must have been grateful too for the support lent by the glee club and by Mr. Robison.

L. A. S.

Hammond Organ and Porter Heaps

A NEW and remarkable application of electrical and acoustic laws—the Hammond organ—was demonstrated last night before an audience that packed Symphony Hall. Porter Heaps, Chicago organist, put the instrument through its paces in a program ranging from Bach to Ravel (with side excursions among such lesser names as Saint-Saëns, Dethier, Mulet, Parker and Leach). He also made a short explanatory speech that was both informative and enlivened by pleasant touches of humor.

The small console stood in the center of the platform, while six cabinets containing the amplifying units (one of which would suffice for a room of ordinary size) were ranged in the rear, under the grimly silent pipes of Symphony Hall's own conventional organ. Reminding his hearers of the "60-cycle hum" which the house electric current may produce in radios and electric appliances, Mr. Heaps explained that each note of the Hammond organ has its own generator producing a hum of the desired pitch. To each of these the necessary overtones may be added at will in an almost endless variety of combinations in order to synthesize the tone qualities characteristic of the pipe organ, those of orchestral instruments, new timbres that have never before been produced and (as Mr. Heaps readily admitted) some that one would prefer never to hear again. He illustrated his remarks by playing pure "tuning-fork" tones and then adding overtones to them, one by one, in varying relative intensity, to produce timbres closely resembling those of the clarinet, the horn, the trumpet, even the bass drum, the banjo, and various kinds of chimes—all produced by purely acoustic means.

But the practical utility of these imitations seemed, for the most part, of far less importance than the extraordinary fidelity and brilliance with which organ tones of every kind were reproduced. This was particularly noticeable in Mr. Heap's performance of Bach's D minor Toccata and Fugue, which covered an impressively wide dynamic range; the only respect in which the instrument betrayed any inferiority to the average large theater organ was the somewhat muffled resonance of the lowest tones, which must be inherent in the fact that their resonators have necessarily nothing like the size of the largest organ pipes.

Saint-Saën's "Swan" and other pieces of similar appeal served to reveal a variety of delicate and charming tonal effects, and "Four Casual Brevities" by Leach, ingenious trifles, produced some exotic colorings. Mr. Heaps, an agile but at times perfunctory performer, was surprisingly ineffectual in Ravel's "Bolero," which should have lifted the audience out of its seats. For those interested in the utility of the Hammond organ in routine church work, Mr. Heaps played some hymns, using a variety of effective stop combinations. Warmly applauded, he responded with some encores.

S. S.

New Motion Pictures

REPORTS that the Pickford-Lasky production, "The Gay Desperado," has offered at last a solution to the opera-singer-in-films problem were not exaggerated. The new picture at the Keith Memorial is the most enjoyable vocal film since "One Night of Love." Nino Martini, Metropolitan Opera tenor, is confined chiefly to Mexican love songs such as "Estrellita" and "Cielita Lindo"—"Celeste Aïda" is the only operatic selection — but Mr. Martini sings them beautifully and the recording usually does his voice justice.

"The Gay Desperado" is a spoofing picture. During the course of its amusingly fanciful plot, it pokes fun at American gangster films, radio singing trios, Mexican bandits gone Hollywood, the spoiled scion of a wealthy American family who falls into their hands, the American gangsters who try to "muscle in" on their more romantic colleagues across the border and finally at the police, to whom the Mexicans turn over the gangsters. It's all highly impossible and highly entertaining.

Mr. Martini as the movie usher forced to join the bandits because of his voice is less camera shy than formerly, though his singing still far outranks his acting. Leo Carrillo gives an expertly florid performance as the sentimental general, Harold Huber burlesques delightfully the part of Braganza's tough foil, and Mischa Auer proves his eloquence in a part which has only one speaking line. Ida Lupino romps pleasantly through the role of a spunky American girl. Director Rouben Mamoulian has blended the scenery, the singing, the acting and the romantic story into a musical comedy of rare quality.

"Cain and Mabel," which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater, bases its appeal on four grounds: Marion Davies, Clark Gable, the musical spectacle and wisecrack comedy. Miss Davies is a dancing waitress who gets mixed up with a prize fighter in a publicity romance in which their mutual dislike grows to real love amidst fisticuffs (which may prove too brutal for some) and dance spectacles. With the dancing of Miss Davies, the rococo décor of Warner Brothers' setting for "A Thousand Love Songs" and Mr. Gable's corner-of-the-mouth delivery, "Cain and Mabel" is a typically rowdy and sometimes amusing screen musical. Credit should be given to Roscoe Karns, Allen Jenkins and Walter Catlett for the comedic contributions.

The stage show, "Hallowe'en Capers," features Harriet Hoctor, who dances prettily; Daisy, the property man's educated horse, who always manages to amuse us, and Morton Bowe, a former Boston boy, whose fine tenor voice was completely distorted by the public address system which the Metropolitan should know by now was made for crooners, not singers. The show would have seemed fuller with a chorus.

J. D. B.

WPA Player

Frank Charlton, as Doremus Jessup in the Dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here," to Be Presented by the Federal Theater Beginning Tuesday Evening at the Repertory

Stand Is Asked On Curley's Acts

(Continued from Page 9)

attempting to draw out Mr. Hurley ever since the primary election.

The letter asks the candidates to "state frankly and promptly whether you approve or disapprove of the following acts of Governor Curley:

"1. The change of personnel of the Boston Finance Commission in order to render ineffective, if possible, the case of the city of Boston against Mr. Edmund Dolan, treasurer of Boston during the administration of Mr. Curley as Mayor. We call to your attention the fact that Judge Hanify in his opinion in which he found that Hr. Dolan had defrauded the city, stated that Mr. Dolan remained in Florida until the personnel of the Finance Commission was changed.

"2. The statement of Governor Curley that the decision handed down by Mr. Justice Hanify of the Superior Court in the case of the City of Boston against Dolan was timed for primary day, which we submit to be a statement calculated to cast contempt upon an able judge who presided over a case with which Governor Curley supposedly had no concern.

"3. The rewarding of two members of the Governor's Council for votes favorable to Governor Curley's desires, with jobs paying large salaries. In one case this job was an appointment to a judgeship in the Superior Court, which aroused the protest of the Boston Bar Association.

4. The efforts to intimidate and interfere with the Judiciary by means of an inquisition which the members of the Supreme Judicial Court declared illegal.

"5. The interference with the Civil Service by the device of provisional appointments with the follow-up of a non-competitive examination and the consequent demoralization of our State Departments.

"6. The expenditure of large sums of the taxpayers' money upon luxuries in these days of financial stress. We refer specifically to the huge amounts spent on flowers and taxicabs (some of which traversed the distance of the few hundred feet between the State House and the Parker House in Boston).

"7. The insistence upon immediate confirmation by a dominated Council of Executive appointments before the Council itself and the citizens of the Commonwealth had an opportunity to examine the qualifications of the appointees.

"8. The efforts to control by political appointments the expenditure of huge sums of money such as in the recent Quabbin Reservoir affair with the condonation of the efforts of two commissioners to give away upwards of $400,000 as a mistake of judgment.

"9. The dismissal of Ethelbert V. Grabill, Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, a man who had occupied this important position for many years to the complete satisfaction of the bench and bar, a dismissal made without notice and without consultation with the Supreme Judicial Court, and the replacement of this faithful public servant immediately by a political appointee.

"10. The toleration of the activities of Mr. Charles McGlue, supposedly the impartial chairman of the Ballot Law Commission and the riotous proceedings conducted by him."

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Haigis Cutting Hurley Lead? Close Finish Now Predicted

Up and Down Beacon Hill

As the gubernatorial campaign nears its final week, political observers are discovering a definite political gain for John W. Haigis, the Republican candidate.

While up to now Charles F. Hurley, the Democratic nominee, has been conceded a fair margin over Mr. Haigis, that margin today appears much narrower, and it is expected the two major candidates will finish rather closely on election day.

There are numerous supposedly nonpartisan observers who believe that if Mr. Haigis continues to gather speed, as he has in the past week or two, he will overcome the lead Mr. Hurley built up.

Hurley as Defensive

The Republican candidate has definitely placed Mr. Hurley on the defensive with his charges regarding the latter's connection with Edmund L. Dolan, Boston city treasurer when Governor Curley was mayor. Mr. Dolan, because of the court decision against him in the Legal Securities Corporation case, is no political asset at the present moment to Mr. Hurley. Until recently the latter has been the attacker, with the Haigis labor record as his chief target.

Although the Haigis labor record has been termed by Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, as "the best labor record ever compiled by a Republican candidate for major office," Mr. Hurley has pounded on the so-called "bad" labor votes Mr. Haigis cast.

When the Dolan issue was brought up, however, the effect of the Hurley labor attack was counteracted to some extent.

Mr. Haigis' promise to drive from the State House those Curley officials who are obviously incompetent and merely political henchmen employed for political purposes also has gained him support. The Curley appointments in many respects have alienated even Democratic affections. Furthermore, it is remembered that Mr. Hurley has urged the election of Governor Curley as United States Senator.

Yet those who would be over-confident in the matter of Mr. Haigis' chances must remember that the Hurley organization is powerful.

Source of Hurley Power

The writer has learned that much of the Hurley power is derived from his early service as member of the Massachusetts CWA board. The CWA was the forerunner of the WPA. As a member of the board, Mr. Hurley was able to appoint numerous local CWA administrators and through them was able to obtain CWA jobs for many persons.

That was in 1934 when Mr. Hurley, for the first time, was seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He was defeated at the Democratic pre-primary convention.

According to one well-informed Democratic politician, Mr. Hurley's CWA power continued into the WPA—although all his official connection with the organization was broken when the shift was made. Many of the Hurley CWA men are still local administrators in the WPA. As a result, it is understood, Mr. Hurley is one of the more successful politicians in obtaining WPA employment for unemployed persons.

Such political manipulations have been the target of the chief criticisms of the WPA setup. When a person is under obligation to a politician for obtaining employment with which to earn his bread and butter, his political allegiance is fairly well established. Thus, any WPA connections Mr. Hurley has makes him politically powerful.

Another source of Mr. Hurley's political power is his association for the past six years with members of local governments in connection with his service as State Treasurer. He has extended many favors to many of these men, Democrat and Republican alike. And in politics, favors are not forgotten, even by Republicans.

Edgar M. Mills

Democrats Hail A Very Busy Week

(Continued from Page 9)

administration—to go by default. The effect of this is to leave Democrats talking about their own rather unimportant records while the big issue of Curley-ism is made to look like a bogey.

The Governor is left to defend himself. Of course his shoulders are broad, and capable.

It would have helped the Governor had the President seen fit to say a kind word about the Curley senatorial aspirations.

May Have Helped Curley

It is the consensus that the President will run ahead of the state ticket, and since Mr. Curley was prominent among the before Chicago Roosevelt men and is, indeed, credited with swinging the convention support in 1932 of William Randolph Hearst behind Mr. Roosevelt it would not have been unexpected if the President had done something for Mr. Curley. Nor would it have been unprecedented.

In Nebraska the President urged the re-election of Senator George W. Norris. In Massachusetts, he was friendly to the Governor, but silent.

Another outstanding event of the political week was the overtures both parties made to labor. Massachusetts has 250,000 enrolled in unions. This is the second largest state labor organization in the United States and, of course, a consequential factor in any election.

As the week ended, however, it appeared that labor was more or less split in its support.

Nearly Caused Split

It was recalled that at the state convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Fall River this summer a split was threatened when an effort was made to pass a resolution unanimously supporting Governor Curley's senatorial candidacy. The Governor, probably not wishing to risk a row, asked that the endorsement be withheld.

This week, however, he exhibited a letter at several of his rallies signed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. It urged Mr. Curley's election.

At the same time, Republican labor hopes were given a boost when Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and probably its most potent spokesman, made the assertion that John W. Haigis, the GOP gubernatorial candidate, had "the best labor record of any Republican aspiring for a major political office in Massachusetts."

Carpentry of Mansion Shows Shipwrights' Skill

Early eighteenth-century residence on New Hampshire side of Piscataqua river marked for removal to a location in Massachusetts—Owned by descendant of builder

Col. Paul Wentworth House, Salmon Falls, N. H.
Upper Left—Paneled Chamber
Upper Right—Hallway and Staircase
Lower—View of Outside From Front Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALMON FALLS, N. H., Oct. 24—The house that Col. Paul Wentworth built in this town in 1701, across the Piscataqua River from South Berwick, Maine, and to which he brought his bride in 1704, is to be removed to Massachusetts this fall to become the home of another bride. The beautiful old house with its "Ten Commandment" tablet chimney, its lean-to, and its paneled walls is to be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Newton Blodgett, who were married on Oct. 2.

Mr. Blodgett is of the ninth generation in direct descent from the builder. He is the son of Mrs. Frederick S. Blodgett of West Newton, Mass., one of the trustees of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. She has owned the Wentworth mansion since 1926 and during this period she has sought to make the place a sort of house museum as her contribution to the preservation of New England's old-time architecture.

Boards Carved on Both Sides

The house is charming within and without. It has many uncommon features, among them the two rooms upstairs with walls done entirely in pine paneling, the partition between them fashioned of pine boards so thick that they were carved on both sides, thus forming a double paneling. This woodwork, never painted, has become a soft brown with the passage of the 235 years since it was hewn from the biggest pines on the Colonel's farm and cleverly made into chamber walls by, so it is said, Kittery shipwrights in their off season.

The kitchen in the lean-to has a secret door leading to a detached cellar, which is said to have been used as a refuge from the Indians in the early days. The dining room is graced with a corner cupboard, conspicuous for fluted pilasters and for upper and lower doors hung with H-hinges.

Upper Front Window

Exterior features of interest are the chimney and the lean-to. The chimney front is paneled with a double arch, looking like "Ten Commandment" tablets. In the second story immediately under the chimney and over the front door is a window with curved top, through which one looks out upon a flagstone walk that leads between rows of phlox and other gay perennials to a gate.

Rain Barrel

But perhaps the quaintest part of the house is at the back. Here the eaves of the long roof overhang wooden gutters that lead the drip of showers by help of a wooden spout into a rain barrel. Over the edge of the barrel hang gourd dippers. A tall lilac bush, that is really a tree, keeps the water in the barrel cool, and a kitchen garden flourishes by the door. One can imagine the bride of 1704 looking out of that door to the hill behind the house, to see if the Indians were anywhere in sight, before she stepped out to fill her pitcher with rain water.

For Mrs. Wentworth might have brought in water herself, even if the Colonel was one of the wealthiest men of his time and his new house one of the finest of the day. Col. Paul Wentworth was the grandson of Elder William Wentworth, who was the first of the name to come to America, and who was one of the signers of the Exeter Pact.

Compton Replies To Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 9)

which social planners will rescue us, Dr. Compton pointed out.

"What are the facts? Just before the advent of the machine age, planners were devising resettlement projects and model industrial communities based upon a scheme to employ labor of all children above the age of four years. This was their best solution of the desperate struggle of the masses of the people for the bare necessities of life.

"Since that time science and engineering have so increased productive power that it has been possible for enlightened public leaders to inaugurate a great program of social security, including child labor laws, universal education, moderate hours of labor, pensions, insurance and unemployment relief on a large scale. These are superimposed on an enormously improved general standard of comfort, health and interest in living.

Such achievements of science dwarf into insignificance the 'social and economic dislocations' to which you refer, unfortunate as these are and much as these merit the attention which you recommend."

"Since your letter was received through the press," said Dr. Compton in conclusion, "it is evidently your desire to call these issues to the attention of the public generally. I assume therefore, that there is no impropriety in my replying via the same route."

Behind the Microphone

Something in the way of a tradition will be broken when the fifth session of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts begins on Thursday, Nov. 19, for a series of 12 Thursday evening, three Thursday matinees and nine "pop" concerts (the last named to begin May 6, 1937), over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network. For the orchestra will, for the most part, be picked up from other cities than Boston in its regular season. Three concerts of the winter series will, however, be heard from Symphony Hall. Four concerts will be picked up from Carnegie Hall, four from the Harvard Sanders Theater series from Cambridge, Mass., and one from the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The "Pop" concerts will, of course, be heard from Symphony Hall, from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. with WBZ, Boston, as the originating station. Boston listeners, especially, may be puzzled about the "Thursday afternoon" concerts which are to be radiocast. It is explained by Symphony Hall management that several of the regular Friday afternoon concerts have been "moved back" to Thursday, due to Christmas and religious holidays.

* * *

Among the musical and variety offerings which may be worth listeners attention over the week end are the following:

Saturday

Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor, WEEI, 7:30 p. m., with the legend, detailed by Francis Bowman, of "The Tree of the Silver Arrows."

Columbia Workshop, CBS-WABC, 8 p. m., to offer an evening in which Bradley Barker and Madelaine Pierce, CBS "sound effects" engineers, will shine. Must be tuned in from outside Boston.

Football Revue, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., to try a new one in letting "Slip" Madigan, St. Mary's coach, explain his own team's showing in the St. Mary's-Fordham clash earlier in the day.

"Snow Village," WNAC, 9 p. m., in which "Dan'l" and "Hiram" fight it out in "The Better Man," for the right to a seat in the New Hampshire Legislature.

Chateau, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., with Amos Alonzo Stagg, veteran football coach, and original comedy drama with Edward Everett Horton.

Irvin S. Cobb's Paducah Plantation, WNAC, 10:30 p. m., with Ruth Chatterton as guest artist, and Hall Johnson Choir, soloists and orchestra.

Sunday

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., to offer Vivaldi's Concerto arranged for modern orchestra, and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite. Viola Philo and Jan Peerce, soloists.

Chopin recital, CBS-WABC network, 1:30 p. m., unusual concert by Frank Mannheimer, American pianist, from London, on Broadwood piano built for Chopin in 1848.

Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 2 p. m., with Reed Kennedy, baritone. Best orchestral selection, Wagner's "Siegfried's Rhine Journey"; best vocal ballad, "Credo" from "Othello."

Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m., offering stars from "White Horse Inn," latest Manhattan stage hit; Herbert Groh, tenor, from Berlin; Robert Benchley, author-humorist, in now famous "How to Sleep" lecture; unusual "Tympani Concerto" by Sol Goodman, tympanist of New York Philharmonic; relay by John B. Kennedy from yard master's tower, Grand Central Station.

Metropolitan Auditions, WNAC, 3 p. m., to star Carol Deis, NBC soprano; Mario Cozzi, NBC baritone; Lillian Knowles, opera contralto.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, WEEI, 8 p. m., in programs of popular ballads and "Largo Al Factotum" from "The Barber of Seville."

Cole Porter music, WBZ, 8:30 p. m., to offer selections from "Born to Dance," unreleased talkie, and "Red Hot and Blue," current Manhattan show, plus interview of Mr. Porter.

Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Richard Bonelli, baritone; Alexander Smallens, conductor. Interesting items: "Entrance of the Pagodas," from Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite," "Pantomime and Ritual Fire Dance" from De Falla's "El Amor Brujo," by orchestra.

Ruth Slenczynski, pianist, WNAC, 10 p. m., child prodigy, to offer movement from Saint-Saens Concerto and two Chopin items; Mozart, Goldmark, Ravel and Tchaikovsky by orchestra.

'Gone With the Wind' N. H. Library Favorite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24—"Gone With the Wind," Margaret Mitchell's novel of the Civil War and reconstruction in Georgia, is, so far, the favorite choice of the public libraries in New Hampshire which will receive state aid in books this year, according to Miss Dorothy Annable, executive secretary of the State Public Library Commission.

Next come two children's books, Eric Kelly's "Three Sides of Agiochook," an authentic account for older boys of how Dartmouth College was spared from Indian massacre, and "Caddie Woodlawn," this year's Newberry medal winner, a story of pioneer Wisconsin by Mrs. Carol Ryrie Brink, the granddaughter of the real Caddie.

'Broiled Live Shrimp' Forecast As New Basic Industry Looms

Will the "pièce de résistance" of the New England fish dinner of the future be broiled live shrimp? Certainly comments at the sampling luncheon yesterday indicated that shrimps would "take" in Boston. Directors of fishing companies and newspaper reporters who climbed the old warehouse stairs at the end of the Fish Pier, leaving below them a white and slippery heap of fresh halibut, found a tasty meal in the rosy mounds of shrimp mayonnaise and the browned shrimp fritters which awaited them.

"Much better than lobster" declared one enthusiastic owner of a fishery, which was evidently more than mere philosophy based on the diminishing hauls of the latter.

Quietly Edward S. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, had announced the gathering, in order to taste fresh-caught New England shrimps. But in that barely furnished room above the halibut, in the pungent aroma which floated in from the wharf—a mixture of salt and fish and tar and gasoline—a small group of men, some of them with sea-bitten features and the green-blue of Atlantic distance in their eyes, earnestly discussed a new basic industry for Massachusetts and Maine.

Small Boats to Benefit

It will be the smaller fishing boats chiefly which will benefit if the shrimp fishing develops along the lines expected, according to Edmund L. Dunn, president of the New England Fish Exchange. Italian and Portuguese fishermen, who have brought in small catches of shrimp from time to time, but who have not known how to care for them properly, have sold them among their own people, along with the soft-shell crabs on the wheelbarrows one finds in the North End.

Dr. Johan Hjort, Norwegian natural scientist and professor of the University of Oslo, Norway, is the person who first called attention to the abundance of shrimps in the New England waters. He it is who was given charge of the experiments which have verified his original announcement. Very much relieved by the success of the undertaking, for he felt his reputation was at stake, and he had a very short time at his disposal, Dr. Hjort, who came to Massachusetts to receive an honorary degree at the Harvard tercentenary celebration, and who leaves Boston today, compared the New England discovery to that which he made in Norway some 40 years ago.

Found Many Shrimp

He was at that time a student in the University laboratory at Oslo. Tying some gear in a Norwegian fjord he found great numbers of shrimps. "After many disappointments, troubles and sorrows," he related in an address following the luncheon, "I finally succeeded in obtaining equipment which would catch 200 pounds a day. This gave impetus to the work of the Norwegian fishermen. Then I took about 200 pounds of shrimps to a small town with a fishing population, and threw the fish all on the quay one evening, and went away. The next morning the people kept coming and looking at them. One fine young fisherman, I remember, asked if he might be my crew, for nothing. Gradually the fishermen developed the industry, and in the 40-year period it has grown to the point of yielding 8,000,000 pounds of shrimps a year."

What the development of a large New England shrimping industry would mean to the fishermen was hinted at by Rufus H. Stone, executive director of the Fishermen's Relief Corporation of Portland, Maine. In the past ten years, Mr. Stone said, the small fishing communities on the coast of Maine had become practically isolated, with the diminishing lobster yield, and the modern methods of refrigeration and distribution which had seriously affected the salt-fish markets of the down-east villages.

Abundance of Shrimp

Expressing the hope that before long useful information on the shrimp locations would be available, Dr. Lionel Walford, representing the United States Bureau of Fisheries, told how abundant the shrimps were wherever the party, headed by Dr. Hjort, with his assistant, Capt. Hogbart Hoium of Oslo, fished, between Gloucester and Portland, in the New Dawn, now riding proudly at anchor off the pier. When the right season comes, in the winter, he added, they should be obtainable in large quantities. The fact that the whole experiment had been made public, instead of being kept secret by a private concern seeking monopoly, as might have been the case, he pointed out, enabled any one who wished to enter the shrimp trade.

Cooking the shrimps properly the minute they are brought ashore appears to be a very important factor. Captain Hoium's last words to Mr. Stone included the admonition to have "quick flame, quick boiling—no long time." Those which were eaten at the sampling had been boiled in salt water for about seven minutes, then cooled and removed from the shells, and deprived of heads and tails. While Captain Hoium apologized because he could not "speak American," when asked to make a speech, he managed very well with his few words of English to impart to his audience the tremendous enthusiasm he felt for the New England shrimp industry, recommending courage and patience in developing the "scrimps."

Capt. Carl T. Petersen, a native of Norway, who represented the Federated Fishing Boats of New England, and had served in the additional capacity of interpreter aboard the New Dawn, expressed the opinion that in view of the vanishing lobster trade, the shrimp fishing "would be a godsend." If developed as expected, he stated, probably from 50 to 100 small boats would be engaged in it, especially in the winter time.

N. H. to Enforce Truck Drivers Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24—The New Hampshire Pubic Service Commission has announced that it will shortly start a campaign "for rigid enforcement of hours of service requirements" on the 1500 trucks registered as common and contract carriers.

State law prohibits more than 12 consecutive hours of truck driving for such carriers without eight hours of rest beween such periods. The commission requires an "hours of service record" be kept in each truck, showing the time of starting work with notations as to rest periods and other matters relative to drivers' duties.

Textile Workers Bring Charges Of Intimidation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24 (AP)—A protest that union workers of the Schuster-Hayward mills at East Douglas were intimidated by 30 special officers with sawed-off shotguns after a meeting of their union Oct. 15 was directed at the town council there today by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America.

"The posting of 30 cossacks around the union hall and on the streets, with guns aimed at the people, is an intimidation of citizens and a disgrace to our American institutions," he wrote in a letter to the town council made public here.

Warning that "civil warfare" might have resulted had the union workers armed themselves, Mr. Riviere added that "of course, the workers would not do anything of the kind because they are peaceful citizens who would submit to abuse rather than violate the peace of the community."

Designating of employees of the mill as special officers, Mr. Riviere said, was an invitation to "open warfare."

Kansas Schools Hit by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 9)

ernor takes pride in his interest in education and these charges have hit him at a point where he is easily disturbed.

This issue reached a boiling point in Tulsa, Okla., last night, where he said, "I resent the deliberate falsification of the facts that has been made about the educational system of Kansas. It would have been bad enough if this campaign of deceitful vilification of Kansas had been made by political underlings. When utterly untrue charges are openly made by a member of my opponent's immediate family, however, my indignation knows no bounds.

Termed "Malicious Charge"

"The malicious charge," continued Governor Landon, "that has been made is that 458 schools have been closed in Kansas, depriving 8557 boys and girls of common school education. I state deliberately that anyone who makes that charge is guilty of peddling a lie."

Governor Landon added that the closing of the schools was a forward step, inasmuch as they had been consolidated and pupils sent to larger, better schools in buses.

Similar Controversy

James Roosevelt, who is largely directing his father's campaign in Massachusetts, figured in a somewhat similar controversy last week when he was quoted as saying that his father intended, if re-elected, to ask for a constitutional amendment legalizing the principles of the NRA.

At that time Mr. Roosevelt released a stenographic report of the speech in which it was set forth that he was speaking for himself and not for his father when he made the statement.

Governor Landon and Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, seized upon the incident, though, to demand that the President state his position on a constitutional amendment. This the President steadfastly has declined to do.

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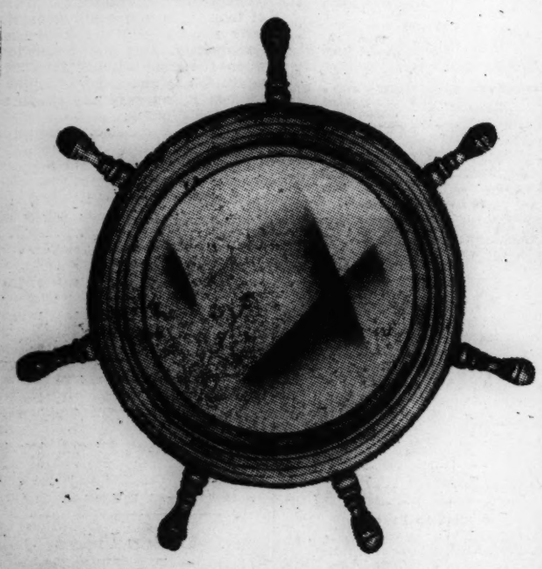

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Ile de France	Oct. 30	Plymouth	Nov. 4	Oct. 29, 8:00 pm	Oct. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
¶Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

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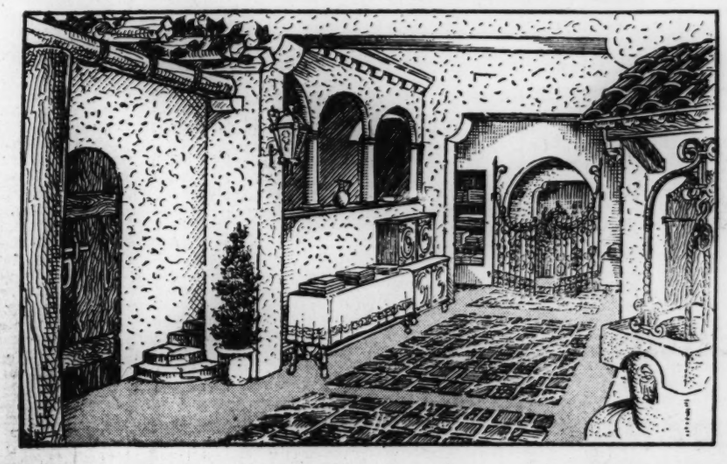

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Losses and Gains About Equally Divided in Today's Trading

• Commodity and Money Markets

Aircraft, Utility And Oil Shares In Good Demand

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Nimble traders bought a few aircrafts, utilities, oils and specialties in today's stock market and scurried to the sidelines.

The result was a virtual stalemate at the close with minor gains and losses being about evenly divided among the leaders. Transfers were around 650,000 shares.

Brokerage quarters attributed the apathetic proceedings mainly to the inclination of many of their customers to suspend substantial buying operations pending outcome of the presidential election.

Food for recovery proponents was plentiful, however, and selling in most instances was far from urgent. The European situation was said to have had little influence on trends.

Aircrafts Again Higher

Shares giving the best account of themselves included Douglas, Boeing, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, North American, Western Union, American Telephone, American Smelting, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of California, Shell Union, Skelly Oil, Air Reduction, Vadsco Sales, Brunswick-Balke-Collander, General Baking, Continental Baking, Tennessee Corp., du Pont, Servel and Consolidated Film.

Backward most of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Briggs Mfg., Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Safeway Stores, Allied Stores, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, Bendix, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, J. I. Case and Deere.

The recent ability of the utilities to keep pace with the industrials was attributed partly to the better statistical position of the power companies.

Motors Sluggish

The motors failed to respond to predictions of automobile corporation executives that the current production year would approach the 1929 peak of 5,600,000 units. One concern's export business at present was said to be 40 per cent above that of the same time last year.

While most of the steel stocks were inclined to mark time pending settlement of wage and price problems, there was considerable speculation as to what next week's U. S. Steel meeting will do about accumulations on its preferred issue. There was some talk of the company bringing out a second preference stock in order to eliminate back dividends. The difficulty here, it was pointed out, would be in getting approval of 75 per cent of the stockholders, who are scattered all over the world.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds held to a comparatively narrow zone of action today and corporate liens showed gains and losses in about equal number.

U. S. Governments experienced another uneven recovery, with a maximum swing in Home Owners Loan Corp. 3s, up nearly ¼ of a point. Treasury 3⅛s, the 3¼s and the 3⅜s were traded at advances ranging from 1-32 to 4-32s of a point. Other treasuries were 1-32 to 2-32 lower.

The corporate list reflected some evening up of trading accounts which brought moderate declines to several of the more active rails and a few of the wide-moving industrials. Chesapeake Corp. 5s, 1947, Great Northern 4s, International Telephone 5s, Studebaker 6s and Rock Island general 4s were down fractions to around a point.

Loans of Shell Union Oil, M. K. T., Southern Pacific, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, American Rolling Mills, Goodyear and Southern Railway pointed higher.

The foreign list offered little of interest outside of a fair rise by Abitibi Paper & Power 5s. Italian issues and those of Uruguay were bid up fractionally.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Mid-Cont Petrol	75c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Accumulated				
Apex Elec Mfg 7% pr pf	$3	..	Nov. 16	Nov. 5
Regular				
Am Home Prods	20c	M	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Bklyn Union Gas	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Chile Copper	25c	..	Nov. 21	Nov. 2
Colgate-Palm-P	12½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
Freeport Texas	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Increased				
Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Lehn & Fink Prod	87½c	..	Dec 1	Nov 14
Simmons Co	75c	..	Nov 24	Nov 4
Extra				
Masonite Corp new	25c	..	Dec 15	Dec 1
Park Rust Proof	82½c	..	Dec 1	Nov 10
Initial				
Masonite Corp new	25c	Q	Dec 15	Dec 1
Do 5% pf n	†83.1-3c	..	Dec 1	Nov 20
Accumulated				
Assoc Dry Goods 6% 1st pf	$3	..	Dec 1	Nov 6
Do 6% 1st pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Crn Zeller pf. A	$1.50	..	Dec 1	Nov 13
Do pf. B	$1.50	..	Dec 1	Nov 13
Ham Watch 6% pf	$3.50	..	Dec 1	Nov 7
Regular				
Assoc Dry Goods 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Dexter Co	20c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov 15
Freeport Texas Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Good Humor Cp	$1.00	..	Nov 2	Oct. 26
Greyhound Corp $7 pf Series I	*$1.75	..	Jan. 1	....
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	15c	S	Nov 30	Oct. 21
Parker Pen	40c	..	Dec 1	Nov 14
Parker Rust Proof	37½c	Q	Dec 1	Nov 10
do pf	35c	S	Dec 1	Nov 10
Pneumatic Scale Corp. 7% pf	17½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Sherwin Williams	$1	Q	Nov 16	Oct. 31

*Called for redemption plus the above dividend.
†Covers a period of two months.

Gaumont-British Picture Corp.

Gaumont-British Picture Corporation of England for the 12 months ended March 31 reports profit of £715,514, before deducting income taxes, debenture interest and reserve appropriations, compared with £720,483 in the preceding year. It is proposed to place £200,000 in a special reserve. No mention was made of a common dividend. In each of two preceding years 7 per cent on common was distributed.

Nat'l Cash Register Elects

NEW YORK, (AP)—Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, has been elected to the board of directors of National Cash Register Company. The cash register concern reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $613,515, compared with $817,262 in the preceding quarter and $295,341 in the like period last year.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
15¼	9⅞	Adams Express (.20b)	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14¾
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumley	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	77¾	77¼	77¾	77
6⅛	2	Airway Elec Apv	5	4¾	4⅞	5
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	16	16	16	16⅛
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
56¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	52¼	50⅜	50⅜	52½
56	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	50	50	50	..
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1¶)	37	37	37	37
30¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28¾
14¾	6¾	Allied Stores	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
86	69	Allied Stores pr (5)	86	86	86	..
66⅝	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	64¼	63¾	64⅛	64
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98	98	98	99¼
75¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	74	73½	74	74
55½	37	Am Bank oNte (1)	44¼	43¾	44¼	44¾
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.00)	61	61	61	61
128¼	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	138	138	138	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	125½	125½	125½	125⅞
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	52¼	52	52¼	52¼
64½	31	Am Chain (1b)	62¼	62⅛	62¼	62⅛
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	12	11¼	11¾	11
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	29	29	29	28⅞
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Paw	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	50
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	19	18¼	18¼	18⅞
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	19	19	19
8⅞	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5½	5½	5½	5¼
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35	35	35	35½
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47¾
4⅞	2⅛	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
14		Am International	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13
39⅞	23⅛	Am Locomotive	36⅞	35¾	35¾	36⅛
105	66	Am Loco pf	100	100	100	100
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22½	22¼	22¼	22¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
49	27	Am Metal	47¼	46¾	47	46¾
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	12	12	12
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	68	68	69
87½	43	Am P&L 6% (6)	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛	78¼
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23¼	23	23	23¼
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	158½	158½	158½	..
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	31	30¾	30¾	30⅞
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38½
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26¾
45	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	39½	39⅜	39½	40¼
93¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	92	91⅜	91¾	91⅝
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145¾	145¾	145¾	..
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	43½
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27½	27⅜	27½	27
180	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞	179¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99	99	99	98½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101½	101¼	101½	101¼
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
27½	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27¼	26⅞	27¼	27⅛
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3§)	56½	56	56¼	56½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
32½	24	Am Zinc pr pf	30	30	30	..
47¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	46½	45⅜	46¼	46⅛
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	83	83	83	83
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20¾	20¼	20¾	19¾
15	9	Andes Copper n	17	14	16½	13¾
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	55¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14	13¾	14	13¾
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¾
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20¾	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	80	79¾	80	80½
44⅞	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	41½	41¼	41¼	41
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	31½	30	31⅜	30
53½	13½	Atl Gulf & W I pf	53	51¾	53	52
35⅛	26⅞	Atl Refining (1)	30⅞	30½	30½	30¾
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	18	18	18	18¼
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	33	33	33	32¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)	39	39	39	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
74	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	68½	68⅜	69½	69
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	23½
5⅝	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
73	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
25¼	13⅛	Barker Bros	24	24	24	24
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	120⅛	120	120⅛	119¾
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅝
19¾	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	20	19½	19⅝	19⅜
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	24½	23⅝	24¼	23⅝
39½	35	Beech Creek (2)	42½	42½	42½	..
98¾	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	98½	98½	98½	98½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	30⅜	29½	29¾	30¾
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22½
76	45¾	Beth Steel	71¾	71½	71½	72
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19	19	19	19
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124	124	124	124½
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
113	77¼	Blumenthal pf	116	116	116	113
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29⅝	29	29⅛	28⅞
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	43	43	43	43¼
32⅝	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27½	27⅝	27⅞
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	81	80½	81	81
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	60⅛
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	44½	44½	44½	44¾
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56¼	56⅛	56¼	56¼
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	53½	53½	53½	54⅞
17⅜	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	17⅜	16½	17⅛	16⅝
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
115	107½	Bucyrus E c pf (7)	112	112	112	112
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	12	11⅞	12	11¾
14	8⅞	Budd Wheel	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	33¼	32¾	32⅞	32¾
50	11½	Bulova Watch	49¾	49¼	49¼	49½
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	32¼	32	32	32¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16	16	16	16
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	19⅞	19	19⅞	18¾
25⅜	16½	Byers	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24
33⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	32¾	31¾	32	33
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	41	41	41	40¾
1⅞		Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19	18¾	19	19
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¼	13	13¼	13
54½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	54	54	54	54
103½	91	Caro C&O st (5)	103	103	103	102½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	8	8	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	162	160	160½	162
84¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	82½	82½	82½	82¼
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
32	19	Celotex Co	29⅝	29	29⅝	28¾
35¼	25⅞	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	28½	28½	28½	28⅛
57	35	Central RR of NJ	43½	43½	43½	..
60½	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	60⅝	59½	60	59⅝
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (h)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	26	26	26	..
105	101	Champion P pf (6)	104¼	104	104	104
97¼	59	Chseapeake Corp (3)	96	96	96	97
76⅝	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	76¼	76⅛	76¼	76⅛
6¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	..
2⅞	1⅛	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	1⅞
12⅞	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
2¾	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	19	18½	18⅝	18¾
8	3¼	Chi RI&P (6% (h)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
130⅜	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	128¼	127¼	127¾	127
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	85½	85½	85½	85⅞
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	35¼	35	35¼	35
51	48	Cleve & Pitts spl (2)	50	50	50	51
125¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	124½
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
63¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	62	62	62	62⅛
39⅞	23¼	Colo F&Ir (n)	37¼	37¼	37¼	36¾
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	26½	26½	26½	26½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	105½	105½	105½	104
103	80¾	Columbia G pf b (5)	99	99	99	99
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	37¾	37¼	37¾	37⅞
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	69⅞	69	69	69
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	81¼	80½	80½	80½
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅛	16	16⅛	16¼
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	72	72	72	72½
12¾	7	Conde Nast Pub	13⅛	12⅝	13	12¾
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35¼	35	35¼	35⅛
15¼	8	Consol Cigar	15½	15	15⅝	15
87	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	90	90	90	87
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	19¼	18⅛	19	17⅞
47⅞	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	47⅞	46⅞	47	46⅞
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¾
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
28	10⅜	Cont Baking A	28½	28	28¼	27¾
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	3	2⅞	3	3
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¶)	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34⅞
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	71	70¾	71	71
7⅜	4	Coty	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛
35⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	31	30⅝	31	31½
87¼	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	85½	85⅜	85½	85⅜
54¼	46¼	Crown Cor pf n ww (2¼)	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	54
13⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	51¼	51¼	51¼	51
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37¼	37	37¼	36¾
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	22¼	21¾	22	21¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19½	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
101	52	Deere & Co	97¼	96½	97¼	97¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30
26¼	19½	Deisel W G (1)	25¼	25	25⅛	24⅝
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	49½	49¼	49¼	50
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20⅜	20	20	20⅛
11½	4	Detroit & Mack	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11½
21⅜	13	Det & Mack pf	20⅛	20	20	..
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53	53	53	52½
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½¶)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22½	22¼	22½	22½
61⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	55	54½	54⅞	54⅞
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	74¾	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
47½	29	Dresser A (1½e)	47½	47½	47½	..
25¼	13	Dresser B	24⅛	24	24⅛	23⅞
1¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	1	1	1	..
8⅜	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8	8	8	8¼
18¼	13⅜	Duplan Silk (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
169⅞	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶	169⅞	169⅜	169⅞	169
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	115	115	115	114½
		—E—				
9⅜	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38½	38¼	38½	38½
15⅞	5¾	Eitingon Schild	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45	44⅜	44¾	44⅞
17¾	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7¾	5⅛	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
17¾	6⅞	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	69½	69⅛	69⅛	69⅜
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	79	78⅞	78¾	78½
55¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	46	45⅝	45¾	46⅛
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	12½	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
18⅛	11	Erie RR	16	15⅝	16	15⅞
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	31	31	31	31¼
8¼	4¾	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛
		—F—				
5⅞	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	65	65	65	64½
56⅜	31⅜	Fajardo Sug (3)	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
12¼	7⅛	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	43¼
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (.90b)	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
52¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	52	52	52	51½
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	37½
11¾	3⅞	Follansbee B (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅜
43½	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	41	40½	40½	41
97¾	63	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	90	90	90	..
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	26½	26	26½	26¼
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	39	39	39	39
		—G—				
63⅜	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	62¼	61½	61½	61⅝
34¾	31	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25½	25½	25½	25¼
16¾	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	17¼	16¾	16⅞	16½
152	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	155	155	155	152
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	8	8	8	8
21⅞	5¾	Gen Cable	20	20	20	20⅜
50¼	17	Gen Cable A	46	46	46	46
59½	52	Gen Cigar (4¶)	52⅞	52¾	52¾	52¾
49½	34½	Gen Electric (1)	48⅜	48	48⅜	48⅜
43⅛	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	41	40¼	40½	40½
4⅞	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
71	14	Gen G & E cv pf	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	62½	62⅜	62½	62¼
74¼	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	73⅞	72⅞	73⅛	73⅛
10⅞	5¾	Gen Out Ad	9	9	9	9
53½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	47½	47½	47½	..
6⅝	3½	Gen Pub Service	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	43½	43½	43½	44
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
43	26½	Gen Realty pf	38½	38	38	37½
37½	30⅛	Gen Time Inst (1)	36	36	36	36¾
54¾	33¼	Gen Refractories (1½b)	54¾	54¼	54¼	54½
63½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	57	57	57	57
28¾	17	Gen Theatre Eq	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27
18⅞	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅜
20⅝	6¾	Gimbel Bros	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
89	84	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	85½	85¼	85¼	85
55	52¼	Glidden pf (2¼)	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	43½
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
10¼	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
21⅜	12⅝	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅛
25¾	13⅝	Goodrich	25⅛	24½	24⅞	24⅞
31⅞	21⅝	Goodyear	26¼	26	26⅛	26¼
106	87	Goodyear 1 pf (4)	104¾	104	104	104
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅞
4½	2	Graham-Paige	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
11¼	1⅜	Granby 2b st pd	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
35½	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	32½	32⅜	32½	31¾
46⅝	32¼	Great Nor pf	44½	44⅛	44⅛	44¾
22⅝	16	Great Nor Ore (1) ctfs	21	21	21	21
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35¾
65	50½	Green Bay & W (5)	65	65	65	65
34⅞	22	Green H L (1¶)	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	63½	63	63¼	63½
19¾	9¼	Gulf Mobile & N	14	14	14	13¾
		—H—				
11⅞	6	Hall Printing	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
22⅝	14	Hamilton Watch	22	21¾	22	21½
49¾	30½	Harbison Walker (2)	48⅝	48½	48⅝	48½
17	12	Hat Corp of Am	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	38⅝	38¼	38¼	38
119	102	Hershey Choc pf (4¶)	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furn	40⅛	40	40	40
116	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	110½	110½	110½	..
32⅝	9	Hollander (½¶)	30¼	29¾	30⅛	29½
44¼	39⅞	Houdaille Her A (2½)	42	42	42	42
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½¶)	28¼	28	28⅛	28¾
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	10
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	53¼	52¾	53¼	53
5⅞	3⅛	Hudson & Man	4	4	4	4
21⅞	13½	Hudson Motor	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20½
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2	2	2	2⅛
		—I—				
29½	18⅝	Ill Central	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅜
73¼	58	Ill Central LL (4)	71½	71½	71½	..
13⅝	4⅛	Indian Refining	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
38⅞	25⅝	Indus Rayon (1.68)	38	37⅞	37⅞	38
117	88⅞	Inland Steel (3)	113⅛	112⅞	112⅞	115
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Insuranshare Md (.20b)	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	13	13	13	12⅝
5¼	2½	Intercon Rub	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅜	9⅝	Interlake Iron	13⅛	13	13	12⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Int Agr Corp	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
185½	160	Int Business M (6¶)	168	168	168	166
92	56⅜	Int Harvester (2½)	91¼	91	91¼	90⅞
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
63	43¼	Int Nickel (1.40)	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
15	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¾
6⅞	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
3⅞	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
68¾	20½	Int Pap&Pow pf	67⅞	66¼	66¼	67
11⅛	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
60½	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	59⅝	59	59	60
53½	47	Int Shoe (2¶)	48	48	48	47⅜
84½	50	Int Silver pf	78¼	78	78	78
19¼	11⅛	Int Tel & Tel	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
29½	10⅛	Interstate Dept S (½b)	27½	27⅜	27½	27½
107	82	Int'sta DS pf (7)	105	105	105	105
22¾	15	Intertype Corp (1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
		—J—				
88	58½	Jewel Tea (4¶)	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
129	88	Johns Manville (2¶)	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	123½
119⅞	75⅛	Jones & L'lin pf	116	115¾	116	116
		—K—				
46¾	39½	Kalamazoo St (1¶)	46¾	46½	46¾	..
26	13	Kan C South	20⅛	20	20	20
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	23	23	23	23
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	20	20	20	20
25⅝	14⅜	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	23¼	23	23	23¼
57⅛	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	57	56½	57	56⅝
24⅝	17⅜	Keystone Stl & W (2)	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛
	3⅞	Kinney & Co	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
50⅞	30	Kinney pf	49	48	48½	48¾
28⅜	20½	Kresge (1¶)	27½	27⅜	27½	27½
28	19⅜	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	23	22¾	22⅞	22⅞
		—L—				
33⅞	20½	Laclede Gas StL	31⅞	30½	31⅞	30½
50¼	32	Laclede Gas pf	48½	47	48⅛	46
26⅜	15	Lambert Co (2¶)	19½	19	19⅛	19⅛
17⅞	12	Lee Rubber (½)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
40¾	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (1¶)	38¾	38¼	38¼	38⅜
4	2	Lehigh Val Coal	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
19	9⅜	Lehigh V Coal pf	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
22	8½	Lehigh Val RR	20⅞	20½	20½	20½
112⅞	89	Lehman Corp (3¶)	111½	111¼	111¼	111½
20⅜	12	Lehn & Fink (1½b)	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
62	37½	Lerner Str (2¶)	60½	60½	60½	..
71	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2¼b)	70	69½	70	69¾
11⅛	7	Libby McN & L	9½	9½	9½	9½
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	104¾	104¼	104¼	104½
47¼	25⅞	Lima Loco Wks	45	45	45	45
50⅞	36	Link-Belt (1.20¶)	49½	49½	49½	49¼
44⅛	32¼	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	41¾	41⅜	41½	41¾
59⅜	35½	Lone Star Com (2)	57¾	57⅜	57½	57¾
62⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	56⅝	55¾	55¾	55⅜
3⅞	2	Loft Inc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	4½	4½	4½	4½
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	39⅞	38¾	38¾	38½
102⅜	57½	Louisville & N (4½b)	100	100	100	10
35	22¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29¼
		—M—				
48⅞	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	48¼	48	48¼	48
56⅝	40⅛	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	54½
14⅛	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60¶)	13½	13½	13½	13½
17½	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	14½	14⅛	14⅛	..
23¼	14¼	Man Elv mg (h)	15	15	15	14¾
23	17½	Man Shirt (.60)	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
12¾	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	11¼	11	11	11
3⅛	1⅛	Market St Ry	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12¾	6½	Market St Ry pf	13	12¾	13	12¾
35	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	35½	34½	34½	35
4½	2¼	Market St Ry 2 pf	4	4	4	3⅞
19½	11⅛	Marshall Field	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
12	6½	Martin Parry	8½	8¼	8¼	..
37½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	34¾	34	34¾	34⅞
64½	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	62	62	62	62
21¾	13½	Maytag	16½	16½	16½	16⅛
110½	103	Maytag 1pf (6)	110	110	110	..
55	46	Maytag pf ww (3)	47½	47½	47½	..
36	29	McCall Corp (2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
19	12¼	McCrory Sto	18	18	18	18
49¾	38⅛	McIntyre Porcu (2)	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	41
118½	85	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	98	98	98	97
11¾	8⅝	McKesson & R	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
16¼	11¼	McLellan Sto n (.20b)	15½	15¼	15½	15½
11⅜	6⅞	Mengel Co	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
95½	50	Mengel Co pf	94¼	94	94	94½
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
29⅜	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	29¼	28¾	29¼	28⅞
48⅝	21⅝	Midland Steel (2b)	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43⅛
110½	106¼	Min Honeywell pf (6)	110	110	110	..
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	121	121	121	121
12⅝	6½	Min Moline	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
76⅛	57¼	Min Moline pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	71
2¾	1⅜	Min SP & SSM pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
26¼	16¾	Mission Corp	22¾	22¼	22⅜	22¼
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8⅛	8	8⅛	8¼
33⅜	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	30	30	30	30⅛
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
28⅜	19⅞	Mohawk Carpet (1)	24	24	24	..
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	95½	95½	95½	94½
57¾	35¾	Montgom Ward (.80)	56⅞	56¾	56¾	56¾
71	60½	Morris & Essex (3⅞s)	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
43½	28⅜	Motor Products (2¶)	40⅞	40½	40½	40⅜
24	15⅛	Motor Wheel (1)	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
29⅝	11¼	Mullins Mfg B	27¾	26⅞	27¾	27½
96½	70	Mullins pf (7)	92¾	92¾	92¾	93¼
22¾	14	Murray Body	20¾	20½	20⅝	20⅞
79½	44	Murphy G C (1.60)	70½	70½	70½	70
		—N—				
21⅞	15	Nash Motors (1)	18¾	18½	18½	18½
18⅜	12½	Nat Acme (¼b)	17¼	17	17¼	16¾
15⅜	9½	Natl Avia Corp	12¼	12	12¼	..
38¾	28¾	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	32⅝	32½	32½	32¾
30	21½	Nat Cash Reg (½)	28	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
28⅛	21¼	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	26	25⅞	26	26
18½	10	Nat Dept Stores	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
33⅝	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
31⅝	26⅜	Nat Lead (½)	27⅞	27½	27½	28
14⅞	9⅜	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12
75½	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	73	72⅞	72¾	73⅛
70⅞	19⅞	Nat Supply	67½	67½	67½	68⅝
126⅜	74⅛	Nat Supply pf	122½	122	122	121
11⅞	7⅞	Nat Tea (.60)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
13¾	10¼	Natomas Co (.80¶)	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
53⅝	32	Neisner Bros (2)	50	50	50	50
17¼	9	Newport Indus	17⅛	16¾	17	17¼
69⅜	32½	NY Air Brake (1b)	67	67	67	67½
49⅝	27¾	NY Central	46⅞	46	46¼	46⅜
53⅝	17¾	NY Chi & StL	45	45	45	44⅝
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
14½	7⅜	NY NH & H pf (h)	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
7¼	4	NY Ont & W	5½	5½	5½	5½
5⅝	2½	NY Rys pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
302	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	302	300½	302	299
35½	23⅛	North American (1)	33⅝	33	33⅛	33¼
10¾	6⅜	No Am Aviation	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½
106½	98	No Am Edison pf (6)	104½	104½	104½	..
36⅜	23⅞	Northern Pacific	30½	30¼	30¼	30⅝
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
31½	19	Norwalk Tire pf	25½	24½	25½	..
		—O—				
17⅞	12⅛	Ohio Oil (½)	14	13¾	14	13⅞
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	49	49	49	49
14⅛	8	Oppenheim Col	13½	13½	13½	13½
32¾	24⅛	Otis Elevator (.60)	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32½
20⅞	12½	Otis Steel	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (6b)	152¼	151¾	153	152½
		—P—				
12½	3⅛	Pacific Coast	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
22⅞	4⅛	Pacific Coast 2pf	16	15⅞	16	15½
18⅞	13	Pac AmerF (1)	18¼	18	18	18

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
41	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	37	37	37	37⅜
58¾	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.40¶)	52	52	52	51¾
28½	14¼	Pacific Mills	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅞
18¼	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	17½	17½	17½	17¼
13⅝	6⅞	Packard Motor (¼b)	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	57	57	57	57
16	7⅛	Param Pic	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
15⅛	8⅛	Param Pic 2pf	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
31¾	23	Parker Rust (1½)	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅛
50⅝	40¾	Parke Davis (1¾b)	45¼	45⅛	45¼	45
5¼	2¾	Park Utah	3	3	3	3
10	4½	Parmalee Trans	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Film	8	8	8	8
17⅛	10½	Patino Mines	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5-16	1-16	Peerless Motor rts	5-16	¼	¼	¼
6⅞	3½	Penn Coal & Coke	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7½	7½	7½	7¼
56¾	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	56⅝	56	56⅝	55
95	69	Penney J C (2½b)	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
45	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	43⅜
57¾	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	58	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
89	56	Pere Marq pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
110	64½	Pere Marq ppf	108	108	108	..
18	12⅜	Petroleum (½b)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
11⅞	10⅛	Pfeffer Br (1.20)	11	11	11	11
46¼	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (¾b)	45	44⅝	44⅞	45⅛
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
3⅝	1½	Phila & Reading	2	2	2	2
101¾	66	Philip Morris (3)	81¾	81¾	81¾	83
49⅝	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	45⅞	45¼	45¾	45¾
9⅞	5½	Phoenix Hosiery	8½	8½	8½	8½
17	8	Pierce Oil pf	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	..
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
37¼	29⅛	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
13	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt (⅛b)	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅛
94¼	49	Pitts Steel pf	93	91⅞	91⅞	91¾
21	14	Pitts Term pf	21	21	21	..
9½	3	Pitts United	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
41¼	21	Pitts & W Va	37¾	37⅝	37¾	37¾
17½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (1)	17¼	17	17	17¼
23⅞	12	Poor & Co B	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	22⅞
9¾	4⅛	Porto Rican A	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
12¼	6¾	Postal Tel pf (h)	11	11	11	11⅛
19⅞	17½	Pressed Stl C (h) n	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
60½	57½	Pr Stl C pf (h) 2pf	59½	59	59	60
52½	40¼	Procter & Gam (1½¶)	52	51½	51½	52½
49⅛	39	Public Service (2.40)	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	46⅞
65⅝	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	61½	61	61½	61½
24⅞	16	Pure Oil	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼
17½	16½	Quaker S (.80)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅞
19	9⅝	Purity Bakeries (.40)	18¾	18½	18½	1-8½
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
80	68½	Radio pf (3½)	74¼	74	74	74½
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
20	11	RR Securities	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
16¾	9⅞	Real Silk Hosiery	14½	14	14	13¼
88	65⅛	Real Silk H pf	80	79	80	77⅞
22⅞	12⅝	Reis & Co pf	22¼	21¾	22¼	22
23¾	17½	Remington Rand (.60¶)	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21⅝
24¾	19½	Rem Rand ppf (1¼)	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
8¼	4⅛	Reo Motors	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5⅝
26⅜	16⅞	Republic I & S	24	23¾	23⅞	23¾
121	77	Repub I&S pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
34	22½	Reynolds Metal (1)	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞
58⅝	50	Reynolds T B (3)	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	57⅝
		—S—				
40½	27	Safeway Stores (2)	40	39⅛	39⅛	40⅛
31⅞	22	St Joseph Lead (.80)	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	31¾
6⅜	2⅛	StL & SF pf (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
15	7⅞	StL Sou'western (h)	13	13	13	..
36¼	18	StL S'western pf (h)	37	37	37	36¼
52⅞	37¾	Schenley Dis Co (3)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
4⅛	1⅜	Schulte Ret St (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
20½	7⅞	Schulte Ret pf (h)	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
76	53½	Scott Paper (2)	64½	64¼	64¼	64
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
43⅞	30½	Seaboard Oil (1)	33⅞	33½	33⅞	33½
7	3½	Seagrave	6⅛	6	6⅛	5¾
95⅜	59⅞	Sears Roebuck (2)	93	92½	93	93
29⅜	15⅞	Servel Inc (.60)	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	27¼	27	27	26¾
97½	89	Sharon StL pf (5)	96½	96½	96½	..
8⅞	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
18⅝	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅝
41	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	35⅞	35½	35½	36⅛
26½	14¾	Shell Union Oil	27⅜	26⅝	27¼	26½
125¼	110½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	125¼	125¼	125¼	124½
14½	8¾	Silver K Coal (.60)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞
48⅞	19¾	Simmons (1¼b)	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
6¾	3½	Simms Petroleum	4	4	4	4
35½	19½	Skelly Oil	36	35⅛	35⅞	35
132	112	Skelly Oil pf (7½g)	120	120	120	120
72	40¼	Smith, A O	49½	49½	49½	49¼
28½	21	Snider Packing	22	22	22	21¾
114	110	Solvay Am pf ww (5½)	112	112	112	112
17⅛	12½	Socony Vacuum (½)	17	16⅝	17	16⅞
7⅛	3⅞	Sou Am G&P (.20b)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
35½	26	So P Rico Sugar (2¶)	29	29	29	29½
32½	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	32
47⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	44⅝	44	44	44¾
25¾	12¾	Southern Ry	23½	23¼	23⅜	23½
48½	19	Southern Ry pf	44¼	44	44	45
9¾	5¾	Sparks Withing	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
90	73⅞	Spear & Co pf (5½)	92½	92½	92½	..
24⅛	15⅞	Sperry vtc (1b)	21⅜	21	21⅛	21¼
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	51¼	51¼	51¼	51
91¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	90¾	90	90¾	90
31⅝	13⅝	Spicer Mfg (1b)	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	31
39½	21¾	Square D&B (¾b)	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37½
18	14⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
13¾	9⅛	Stand Coml Tomb	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
24⅜	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	22¾	22½	22½	22⅝
64	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	61	60½	61	61
47⅝	35	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	39
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	39¾
70	51⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	68⅞	67½	68¼	67⅞
77¼	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
4⅛	2⅝	Sterling Secur	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
53½	48	Sterling 1pf (12g)	49½	49½	49½	49⅞
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½¶)	21	20¾	21	20⅞
21¾	14⅜	Stone & Webster	18¾	18½	18½	18⅞
15⅞	9⅛	Studebaker	15	14¾	14⅞	15
91	72	Sun Oil (1¶)	80½	80½	80½	81

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
40½	27	Superheater (.80)	37⅞	37½	37⅞	38
6⅜	3	Superior Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3¼
25⅞	9⅝	Superior Steel	25⅝	25	25	25¼
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
35⅞	28¼	Swift Intl (2)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Symington (h)	3	2⅞	3	..
23¾	5⅝	Symington A (h)	22	21⅝	22	21¾
		—T—				
10¼	5⅝	Tennessee Corp	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
45⅜	28⅞	Texas Corp (1¶)	45⅜	44⅞	45⅜	44⅞
39⅛	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛
49	28	Texas & Pacific	43	43	43	43⅛
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal (¼b)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
14⅜	9¼	Texas & P Land	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
45¾	33⅞	Thatcher Mfg (1)	44	44	44	45
62⅜	59	Thatcher cv pf (3.60)	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
12¼	8¼	Thompson (½)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
32¾	24⅝	Thompson Prod (.60b)	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30½
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
19¾	14⅜	Tide Water Asso (.60)	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
24⅛	12⅛	Timken-Detroit (1¶)	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅛
72½	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	67½	67¼	67½	67¼
15⅛	11	Transamerica (.40b)	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
17¼	10⅜	Transue & Wil (.60¶)	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
12	7⅛	Tri Continental (¼b)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
33⅜	22½	Twen C Fox2Film (1b)	32¼	32	32	31¾
41½	31⅞	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	40	40	40	39⅛
16¼	8¾	Twin City R T	16¼	15	15⅞	14⅛
98⅜	65¼	Twin City R T pf	98	95	97	93
		—U—				
8⅝	2⅞	Ulen & Co	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
99	74⅝	Underwd El Fish (3)	82½	82	82	82¼
52¾	38½	Union Bag & P (2)	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	48¾
101⅜	71⅜	Union Carbide (2.80)	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	99½
28½	20¾	Union Oil Calif (1)	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜
149¾	108½	Union Pacific (6)	143¾	143¾	143¾	142
31⅝	22⅝	Union Tank Car (1.20)	29⅛	29	29⅛	29¼
32⅜	20⅝	United Aircraft	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	24¾
21	13	United Airlines vtc	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
1⅝	1	United Airlines rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
32	16½	United Am Bosch	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜
28½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅛
117	111	United Bisc pf (7)	113	113	113	..
9¼	5⅜	United Corp	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
48⅞	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	45⅞	45½	45½	45⅜
16½	10¾	United Drug (½b)	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
29½	15	United Dyewood (1¼b)	22	22	22	..
105	93	United Dyewd pf (7)	102½	102½	102½	..
7⅜	4	United El Coal	6	5⅞	6	..
85⅛	66½	United Fruit (3)	80½	80½	80¼	80⅛
50⅛	32¼	United Eng & F (2)	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	47¼
19½	14⅝	United Gas Im (1)	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
113¼	109	United Gas Im pf (5)	111¼	111	111	111¼
13	6¼	United Pp Bd (h)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
20⅜	10	US Distrib pf	19⅜	19	19	19¾
20	13	US & For Sec	18	18	18	18
110½	80½	US Gypsum (2)	106	105	106	104¼
18¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	18¾	17⅜	18¼	17⅜
57	49	US Hoffman M pf (2¾)	57½	55⅛	57½	54⅞
59	31¼	US Indus Alco (2)	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	38¼
9⅞	4½	US Leather vtc	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
18¾	10⅝	US Leather A vtc	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
58	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (½b)	55¾	54⅝	54¾	55½
13	7⅝	US Realty	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10¼
38⅞	16⅜	US Rubber	36¼	35½	35¾	35⅞
97	47	US Rubber 1pf	90	90	90	90
96½	72¼	US Smelt R&M (10b)	85	84½	85	84¾
79¾	46⅜	US Steel	77⅛	76¼	76¾	76⅜
146⅝	115½	US Steel pf (4)	146⅝	146⅜	146⅝	146⅝
7⅝	5	United Stores A	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
86	57⅝	Univ Leaf Tob (2)	84¼	84¼	84¼	84
115	50	Univ Pictures pf	102	102	102	102
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
		—V—				
2⅜	1	Vadsco Sales	2¼	2	2⅛	1⅞
50	30	Vadsco Sales pf	48	42	47½	42
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
48½	28¾	Van Raalte (1¼b)	46¼	46	46	47½
48¾	28¾	Va-C Chem 6%	41½	41½	41½	42
114½	109	Va El & Pow pf (6)	113	113	113	..
		—W—				
43⅞	26¼	Walker, Hiram (2)	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	43⅛
10	5½	Walworth	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅜
7½	2⅛	Ward Baking B	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅛
14⅝	9¼	Warner Bros A	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
10¼	6⅝	Warren Bros	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
30½	19½	Waukesha Motor (1)	30¾	30¼	30¾	30⅛
11¼	6⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	108	108	108	108
12⅛	8⅛	Westn Maryland	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
23¼	15	Westn Md 2pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
4	2	Westn Pacific	2	2	2	2
9⅞	5⅛	Westn Pac pf	6	6	6	5¾
95	72½	Westn Union (2b)	93¼	92⅞	92¾	92¾
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	44	44	44	43½
153½	94⅛	Westing Elec (3)	148	148	148	148⅞
33¾	22⅝	Weston El Instru (¼b)	27	26½	26½	..
35¼	32⅝	Westvaco Chlor pf (1½)	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
37⅜	21½	Wheeling Steel	32	31⅞	32	31½
28¼	18⅝	White Motor	24⅜	24	24¼	24¼
17¼	13¾	White Rock (1.40)	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞
33¼	16	White Sew M pf	30	30	30	29⅝
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
63⅛	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	60½	60⅜	60½	60⅜
36¼	23⅛	Worthgton Pump	35	34⅞	34½	35
85⅛	56	Wor Pump A pf	85	84	84½	83⅛
80¾	47	Wor Pump B pf	78	78	78	79
		—Y—Z—				
22¾	8¾	Yellow Truck	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18⅝
155½	83½	Yellow Truck pf	149¼	149¼	149¼	149
87¾	41¾	Youngstown	84⅜	83	83	84⅜
122	105	Youngstown pf (5½)	117	117	117	..
41⅞	11⅛	Zenith Radio	40¼	40	40	40
9⅛	5¾	Zonite Prod	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. ‡Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime			
60-90 days	¾	¾	¾
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
	44¾c	44¾c	65⅜c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	¼@ ⅛%	¼@ ⅛%	⅛@ ¼%
4 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	¼@ ⅛
5-6 months	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16

London Quotations

3-mos bills	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16@ ⅝%	⅝@ 11/16%
Short bills	9/16@ ⅝	9/16@ ⅝	11/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	19 13/16d	19 13/16d	29 ⅝d
Bar gold	142s 2½d	142s 2½d	141s 4½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Kansas City	2	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	2
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.88⅞	$4.88⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.89	4.89	8.2397
France—franc	.0465	.0465	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2299	.2299	.3267
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0527	.0891
Germany—mark	.4022	.4021	.4033
Holland—florin	.5395	.5392	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2522	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2458	.2459	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2184	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0089½	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1873‡	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0354	.0354	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3260‡	.3260	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	.2060
Peru—sol	.2425	.2425	.4740
Uruguay—peso	†	†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2858	.2860	.8440
India—rupee	.3696	.3696	.6180
Java—florin	.5422	.5422	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2962½	.2956	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5737½	.5737½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5019	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.000⅛	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	—.05
March	11.84	11.85	11.84	11.84	—.06

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	276	384
Declines	250	301
Unchanged	192	187
Total issues	718	872

Wheat Values Tend Upward in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Showing independence relative to price downturns abroad, wheat in Chicago tended upward today.

Contrary to action in the Liverpool market, wheat traders here took their cue mainly from overseas warlike advices. Chicago sellers of wheat were in a minority the greater part of the day.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛-½ above yesterday's finish, December 1.14⅞-1.15, May 1.13½-⅝, corn ⅛-⅝ up, December 94⅜-½, May 90⅛-¼, oats unchanged to ⅜ higher, and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to an equal advance.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—We will be satisfied if the market succeeds in holding above the limits of a normal retracement of the ground previously gained, namely 173. We would prefer to have the market rest for a while around current levels, rather than attempt a premature rally, in that the more thorough the consolidation of previous gains, the more likely is the next advance, when it occurs, to prove a sustained one.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Stockholders of prosperous concerns are anticipating receiving some sort of extra distributions before the end of the year and the search goes on for those companies which present possibilities of handing out the largest plums. Meanwhile the general average of stocks has varied slightly and street sentiment remains for the most part optimistic.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Should stocks be sold now or held until after the election? These are the main questions that are uppermost in the minds of operators, but thus far there has been no great rush to liquidate and in view of the near approach of the election it is doubtful, in the absence of unexpected unfavorable developments, if there will be a widespread movement to sell stocks. The public is still conspicuous by its absence and from a technical standpoint this is constructive. At this time, however, one must be prepared for occasional setbacks, if only of a minor character. Such recessions will do the market no particular harm but much good and there is a preponderance of bullishness in evidence.

MacGregor With Eisemann & Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—P. H. MacGregor, formerly manager of the Standard Statistics office in Chicago and Cleveland, has joined Alexander Eisemann & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, and will be in charge of their investment dealers' service department.

Lehman Corp. Elects

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert Lehman, nephew of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and a member of Lehman Bros., has been elected president of Lehman Corporation, one of the larger investing concerns, to succeed the late Arthur Lehman.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	.1	—.1	—.1	..
Saturday	94.7	42.0	53.2	71.1
Previous day	94.6	42.1	53.3	71.1
Month ago	90.2	40.7	59.0	69.9
Year ago	72.8	25.2	41.0	52.9
1936 high	95.5	43.5	53.4	71.7
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
1935 high	76.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change				—.1
Saturday	97.1	103.9	102.6	70.4
Previous day	97.1	103.9	102.6	70.5
Month ago	96.8	103.1	102.5	69.5
Year ago	81.7	100.0	98.1	68.2
1936 high	97.9	104.1	103.1	72.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1935 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	112.8	Previous day	112.8
Month ago	112.7	Year ago	109.5
1936 high	112.9	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
December	1.14⅜	1.15⅛	1.14¼	1.14⅞	+ ¼
May	1.13⅛	1.13¾	1.12⅞	1.13½	+ ⅛
July	.98⅝	.99⅜	.98⅝	.99⅜	— ¼
Corn					
December	.94⅛	.94½	.94	.94½	+ ⅜
May	.89⅝	.90¼	.89⅝	.90¼	— ½
Oats					
December	.40⅝	.41⅛	.40⅝	.41⅛	+ ⅜
Rye					
December	.83	.83⅜	.83	.83⅜	+ ½

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 5 lower to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
January	98.0	98.0	97.5b
May	99.0	99.0	98.0b

b—Bid.

Holly Development Company

Holly Development Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports net income after depreciation, depletion and taxes of $40,679, equal to 5 cents a share on 900,000 shares, against $37,218, or 4 cents a share a year before. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income totaled $11,879, or 1 cent a share, compared with $19,065, or 2 cents a share, in June quarter, and $7994, or 1 cent a share, in September quarter a year ago.

Lake Superior Power Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—An offering of $5,600,000 Lake Superior District Power Company first mortgage 3⅞s, series A, was made by a group of underwriters headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. The bonds, due Oct. 1, 1966, were priced at 101¾. The power company, a subsidiary of Middle West Corporation, serves northern Wisconsin.

J. R. Thompson Company

Net profit of John R. Thompson Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30, after federal income and other taxes, totaled $69,096, equal to 23 cents each on 298,464 shares of $25-par capital stock, contrasted with net loss of $141,535 last year. Gross sales were $8,779,879, against $8,332,800.

Celanese Offers Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of 50,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative prior preferred stock of Celanese Corporation of America will be made by Fuller, Rodney & Co. and Hedden & Co. The shares will be priced at $110.

Outlook for Steel Business Normal, Says Statistician

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—The steel business outlook is normal for the first time in several years, declared T. H. Hendrix, director of statistics, in his annual report here to the American Institute of Steel Construction.

"The volume of business in the first eight months of this year totaled 1,034,114 tons, which was greater than for the corresponding months in any year since 1931, when we booked 1,388,800 tons," he said.

Mr. Hendrix added that reports showed that in the last five years there had been a reversal of the normal market. Before 1929, he explained, 82 per cent came from private enterprise, whereas since 1931 this had dwindled to 38 per cent, while government buying had increased from 18 per cent to 62 per cent.

Buying by railroads has been nominal, according to Mr. Hendrix, their total for the last five years representing only 6 per cent of the total bookings.

The "necessity of gathering facts in an industry" was emphasized by W. N. Guthrie of Stevenson, Jordan & Herrison, management engineers, New York, who said that a background on industry statistics was essential to the business man as the most accurate criteria for judging his own performance in the modern business world.

He added that if fair competition was to be preserved, two problems must be faced. "First, management must develop a point of view toward business enterprise which will reveal destructive competition in its true light. Second, management must develop and use information, unneeded in the past but essential today if destructive competition is to be avoided and the competitive system is again to be made effective and conductive to progress."

This formerly "unneeded information" he referred to as informative data concerning not only "one's own business, but about the industry of which one's business is a component part."

U. S. Living Costs Drop More Than In Some Big Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Living costs in the United States have declined to a greater extent since 1929 than in a number of the other major countries of the world, declares the National Industries Conference Board.

The cost of living index for the United States stands today at approximately 15 per cent below the 1929 level. In the United Kingdom, France and Japan, the decline has been around 12 to 13 per cent; in Sweden, Norway and Czechoslovakia about 7 per cent, and in Austria less than 6 per cent.

Among the countries in which the cost of living has registered a greater decline than in the United States are Germany, Switzerland, Canada and the Netherlands, which show a decrease in comparison with 1929 of from 19 per cent to 20 per cent. Other countries in which the reduction has been still greater are Yugoslavia, approximately 26 per cent, Turkey 30 per cent, Poland 40 per cent and Bulgaria 43 per cent.

Wholesale prices in the United States declined to approximately the same extent as the cost of living from 1929 to 1936. The same condition is found in Japan and Bulgaria. In most of the major foreign countries, wholesale prices show a considerably greater decline in comparison with 1929 than does the cost of living. The difference is particularly marked in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands where it approximates 20 per cent or more. Other countries in which it exceeds 10 per cent are Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 24, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	3	3	3	2⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	157
2.00d	Boston Her-Trav	29½	29½	29½	29⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	36	36	36	36
..	Copper Range	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	67½	67½	67½	67
..	East Mass R	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
..	East Mass R adj	5	5	5	..
..	Eastern SS	13	13	13	13
8.00	Edison Elec	158	157	157	158
2.50	First Nat Stores	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	51⅞
..	Helvetia	90	90	90	..
.80	Int'l But Hole	27	27	27	27
1.00	Mass Util Assn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	131½	130½	130½	131½
..	Old Colony RR	18	18	18	18⅛
.60	Old Dominion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Sulliv Mach	22½	22½	22½	..
4.50a	Torrington	100	100	100	..
1.00	Un Twist Drill	26	26	26	26¼
..	Utah M & T	95c	90c	95c	94c
4.50a	United Shoe M	94	93¾	94	94¼
1.50	United Shoe M pf	40	40	40	40
..	Warren Bros	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜

a—Partly extra. d—Paid in 1936.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
New York					
Dec.	11.68	11.70	11.65	11.70	—.04
Jan.	11.68	11.70	11.67	11.69	—.03
March	11.77	11.80	11.75	11.78	—.04
May	11.83	11.84	11.80	11.83	—.04
July	11.80	11.82	11.78	11.80	—.05
Oct.	11.33	11.33	11.31	11.32	

Spots 12.13, down 5 points.

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Liverpool					
Oct.	6.70	6.71	6.70	6.70	—.05
Jan.	6.61	6.61	6.60	6.60	—.06
March	6.60	6.60	6.58	6.59	—.05
May	6.55	6.55	6.54	6.55	

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the treasury on Oct. 22: Receipts, $9,064,773; expenditures, $38,269,148; balance, $1,872,269,998; customs receipts for the month, $28,373,605. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,344,897,245; expenditures, $2,189,452,115, including $832,475,193 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $844,594,869; gross debt, $33,833,917,972, a decrease of $2,902,438 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,010,990,036.

Acme Steel Net Increases

Acme Steel Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges of $538,847, equal to $1.64 each on 328,108 $25 par capital shares, compared with $513,774, or $1.57 a share, in June quarter, and $384,479, or $1.17 a share, in September quarter, last year. Net profit for 12 months ended Sept. 30 was $1,895,391, or $5.78 a share.

Business and Industry • **Consumer Purchasing Holds Substantially Above Last Year** • Commerce and Finance

Brokers' Trading On Own Account One-Fifth Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has made public an analysis showing the scope of members' trading for their own accounts on the New York Stock and New York Curb exchanges, on and off the floor from March 30 to Sept. 26, by weeks.

The study which represents an important step in connection with the commission's program for partial segregation of the functions of brokers and dealers on national securities exchanges presents figures showing the extent to which member trading may influence general market trading, covers round-lot transactions and shows separately the volume of member trading initiated on and off the floor and trading by specialties.

The SEC announced that hereafter it would publish weekly figures giving a recapitulation on as current a basis as possible, of the daily transactions by members and relationship of this volume to total turnover.

Members Own Sales High

The aggregate round-lot purchases and sales for the account of members of the New York Stock Exchange, except odd-lot dealers, from March 30 to Sept. 26 inclusive, the commission announced, amounted to 78,496,102 shares, while total purchases and sales or total volume of trading amounted to 373,661,496 shares, calculated by doubling the total round-lot volume because every transaction involves both a purchase and sale. The percentage of round-lot purchases and sales for the account of all members of the Exchange, except the odd-lot dealers to the total round-lot purchases and sales effected on the Exchange for the period was 21.01 per cent.

On the New York Curb round-lot purchases and sales for the account of all members during the same period aggregated 17,667,047 shares, this constituting 19.99 per cent of the total round-lot purchases and sales effected on that Exchange which amounted to 83,364,000 shares.

An interesting feature of these figures was that the percentage of member trading to total volume for the period was somewhat lower than was reported for the period from June 24, 1935, to Dec. 14, 1935, on which the commission based some of its conclusions in the report to Congress last June. In that report the percentage for the earlier period was given as 24 per cent on the New York Stock Exchange and 23.4 per cent on the New York Curb.

Based on Total Volume

In that connection it was pointed out by Mr. Landis that while figures for both periods were collected with the co-operation of the Exchanges which obtained reports from their membership, the percentages for the weeks from March 30 to Sept. 26 were based upon total volume of transactions effected on the Exchanges as distinguished from reported transactions, which formed the basis of the precentages in the segregation report for the last six months of 1935.

Total volume, the commission pointed out, was greater than the ticker volume because the latter did not include "stopped" sales or transactions which, due to error or other circumstances, fail to appear on the ticker, the variation in some weeks being as large at 20 per cent.

Farm Labor Now In Greater Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farm wages for the United States as a whole stood at an index of 110 on October 1, an advance of two points since July and of eight points within the year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

Day wages, says the survey, without board, over the country as a whole, on October 1 amounted to $1.59 as compared with $1.54 three months earlier and $1.47 a year ago.

The further reduction in the supply of labor available for hire was a principal factor in the upturn of wages. Reports from farmers throughout the country indicated that the local labor supply had dropped to about 8 per cent of normal on October 1. This averaged three points down from July or almost nine points lower than a year ago.

E. J. Pierce Appointed To State Banking Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Edward J. Pierce, Brooklyn, has been appointed as deputy superintendent of banks at an annual salary of $7000, according to an announcement by the State Banking Department.

Mr. Pierce was appointed provisionally on March 7, pending establishment of an eligible list. This provisional appointment expires with the permanent appointment.

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Sales of Hardware Set New Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HARDWARE sales during September set new records since 1929 for some manufacturers and wholesalers and October shipments are equaling or exceeding the September rate, according to Hardware Age. All lines not actually out of season are doing well and on some the gain has been phenomenal.

Both the early and current demand for stoves, and for house and kitchen furnishings have outrun expectations. Bicycles are still selling many weeks ahead of their supply. Toys, gift items and sleds are moving out faster than last year.

Many manufacturers, in varied lines, are too busy to ship promptly, and shortages continue to annoy all distributors. Factories making consumer goods are operating at capacity, with output in some cases the highest on record.

Auto Production Is Now Steadily On the Increase

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, in a weekly survey of assembly plant activity in the automobile industry, places this week's output at 64,310 units, compared with 50,585 last week and 66,415 in the comparable week of 1935. General Motors output was estimated at 31,700 compared with 19,750 a week ago; Chrysler at 19,000 compared with 17,725 and Ford units at 550 compared with 450 last week.

Ward's said the Plymouth, Buick, Hudson, Packard and Studebaker now are operating at near-capacity levels.

Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated this week's output at 59,740 cars and trucks, compared with 48,095 last week and 72,015 for the corresponding week a year ago.

French Speculators In Gold Have Big Profits in Francs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—French speculators who during the past year have sent to London gold bought with pre-devaluation francs to the value of some £200,000,000 are estimated here to have netted a profit of 25 per cent or roughly £50,000,000, on their speculation.

This profit has accrued to them because by now bringing back the gold to Paris they are able to buy devalued francs to this amount additional to what the gold originally cost them.

The large repatriation of French gold thus taking place is looked upon in British financial circles as the beginning of an unlocking of hoards which may materially affect the plenitude of gold and thus its exchange value internationally.

Bilateral Treaties Seen as World Trade Need by Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Recommendations for world economic recovery, made by a mixed commission appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, include the conclusion of bilateral treaties, as an introduction to multilateral treaties, for the removal of trade restrictions; general application of the most-favored nation clause in its strictest form; establishment of an international center for the comparison of the respective pressure of protection in the different countries, in order to encourage the lowering of excessive trade restrictions; abolition of the import quota system; establishing of a suitable ratio between national currencies.

The commission sought the advice of financial and economic experts. The findings were made known here by Dr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, when addressing members of the Netherlands Institute of Accountants.

Retail Business Up 8 to 20 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mild and inclement weather in some parts of the country was not conducive to the widening of retail distribution during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

No significance, however, was attached to the lag in the demand for some merchandise as it was viewed as a temporary deferment until the weather will have turned colder. The recession was confined almost entirely to heavy apparel, as women's sport coats, swing reefers, knitted outerwear, dress accessories, evening gowns, blouses and tweed skirts moved out rapidly and there was an enlarged call for men's suits, shoes, hats and furnishings.

Draperies, rugs, furniture, radios, pianos, and house-furnishings continued to contribute the bulk of the volume. In some items of dry goods, sales were lost because of inadequate stocks, due to delayed receipts from wholesalers.

Purchases Expand

"In those sections of the country where seasonable temperatures prevailed," continues the report, "consumer purchases continued to expand, but the slower upswing in the Eastern districts held the gain for the week down to 2 to 5 per cent. This reduced the estimated increase in retail sales for the country, as a whole, to a range of 8 to 20 per cent over the total for the comparative week of 1935.

"The reduction for the New England states was moderate, as retailers' volume was 12 to 18 per cent larger than a year ago. The East was most seriously handicapped by the warm weather, the rise from the like 1935 week being curtailed to 8 to 15 per cent.

"For the Middle West the gain in retail sales over a year ago was narrowed to 13 to 19 per cent," says the survey, "as the cold spell came too late in the week to stimulate clothing demand. Freezing temperatures in the Northwest widened the previous advantage to 18 to 25 per cent. The improvement in the South also was extended, with a spread over the 1935 comparative of 20 to 25 per cent.

"Striking the best pace this fall, buying in the Southwest was up 20 to 30 per cent from the corresponding period last year. Retail sales dropped slightly during the week at some Pacific coast cities, but ranged from 14 to 18 per cent above the 1935 level.

Wholesale Trade Steady

"Orders to wholesalers were maintained at a steady rate, despite the decline in reorders to some of the women's wear branches. While volume was off about 5 per cent for the week, it ranged from 16 to 20 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1935 period, and but small inroads were made on the accumulated backlogs, and delivery complications were unrelieved in some divisions.

"Larger farm income than was foreseen during the Summer months has been a potent influence on the more generous buying of retailers in agricultural districts since the first of the month. The influx of orders was especially marked from country merchants whose buying was cautious when the Fall season opened," concludes the report.

Austalia's Debt Cut by £9,700,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

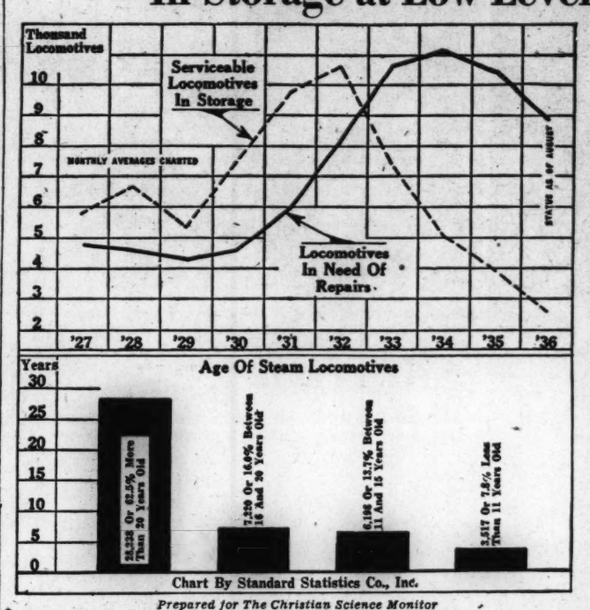
MELBOURNE, Vic.—An important function in Australia's national system of finance is revealed by the announcement of the National Debt Commission that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the national debt will be reduced by £9,700,000.

Funds paid to the commission by the Commonwealth and the states are not accumulated but applied each year to national debt redemption when loans fall due. It also uses its funds for the purchase of securities on the market and the repurchase of securities tendered in payment of estate duty.

This year the Commonwealth will provide all funds needed to meet its share of redemption and will contribute £1,400,000 toward the redemption of state debts. The states will provide £3,900,000.

Contributions available for redemption this year will be: Commonwealth, £4,400,000; New South Wales, £2,140,000; Victoria, £1,063,000; Western Australia, £540,000; and Tasmania, £157,000.

Serviceable Locomotives In Storage at Low Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As will be noted on the chart, serviceable locomotives in storage are at the lowest level of the past decade, while those in need of repairs are only slightly below their recent high.

More than 60 per cent of locomotives are more than 20 years old and around 80 per cent are more than 15 years old.

South American Repercussions To Franc Devaluation Varied

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The news that France had devalued the franc in an agreement with Great Britain and the United States burst like a bomb in Latin America and set pencils to frantic figuring. It was a curiously mixed reaction, in which political, diplomatic and financial features were hopelessly mixed up. Most of the cablegrams received by the Latin-American press interpreted the news in the terms of its bearings on peace, democracy, international trade and stability. By linking the effects on peace and democracy of this joint accord the devaluation of the franc ceased to be taken merely as a bit of financial maneuvring, but as an event with important possible political consequences. At first it was interpreted in some circles to be a quasi alliance between the "three democracies still left to fight fascism in particular and perhaps communism incidentally.

Two Argentine papers in their first notices of the agreement praised it because it will lessen "fluctuations in the world markets," and because it is the first step towards stabilization, and will avoid a financial war, and restore international trade." In the Brazilian capital the main comment of one newspaper was that though devaluation was expected "the manner in which it came about was a matter of real surprise."

Caused Much Confusion

The effect in banking circles was to suspend temporarily all exchange operations. There was much confusion, and many conjectures as to the effect on Latin-American trade were made. In some newspapers the event opened up new discussions on local currency problems. In Brazil the Folha de Manhã urged a devaluationary program for Brazil, while other papers suggested caution until it was clearly known what the whole matter actually meant.

One Brazilian expert on foreign trade asserted that the devaluation of the franc would be as disastrous to Brazil as that of the dollar. Another query which came to light was the question of French loans placed in Latin-American cities. In particular the State of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, whose financial position has been gradually worsening, was keen to know how the devaluation would affect payments on her French loan.

Other problems raised in financial circles were concerned with such matters as the adoption of a substitute for gold. Coffee and cotton were suggested as alternatives for Brazil. Many Latin-American nations have attached their currencies to the old franc, sterling or dollar. Now these nations are wondering what their best policy will be. Those countries with managed currencies are the ones most hard hit for the time being. Brazil in particular is frankly dazed and the Bank of Brazil refuses to commit itself on the importance of the French move or on the future course which it will adopt.

Devaluation Seen Blow

In its political aspects the devaluation of the franc has been a severe blow. In many Latin-American nations the faith in France and French culture which in monetary matters is translated into a sort of Gibraltarian faith in the stability of the French franc has produced reactions which range from childish peevishness to serious disillusionment with the Blum Government and to a lesser extent with a "France which will tolerate so radical and so 'undesirable' a form of government" as his.

Many Latin Americans react as though the stone foundations on which they have stood and which they considered immutable had suddenly been withdrawn from under their feet. This feeling is aggravated by the fact that while they, the Latin-American nations, in many instances, were gravitating toward a Fascistic Right with France. Now France has turned to the Left and abandoned them, so to speak, to join the British and North American democracies.

Latin-American reactions, to sum up, derive very much from sentimental and political factors rather than from the economic consequences involved. The latter are still somewhat unknown but the "failure" of France in a crucial moment has hurt some Latin-American sensibilities, though others see rays of hope for the world as a whole in the possibilities offered. With respect to an announcement recently made by a Paris newspaper that several Latin-American nations were about to recognize the Burgos Government in Spain, a Brazilian paper asserts it would "not be surprised to learn that Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Peru will recognize the nationalist government of Burgos and that this will imply a breaking of diplomatic relations with the Marxist government of Madrid."

Prejudicing Peace Conference

Back of this important prognostication are many factors. Immediately the political leanings and predilections of the governments mentioned are revealed. In the second place this suggests that these nations are not adverse to becoming directly or indirectly involved in a European struggle and that, therefore, their attitude towards a program of all-American neutrality—which is to be discussed in Buenos Aires on Dec. 1 at the Pan American peace conference—is already predetermined before the event. No program of all-American neutrality, obviously, can be adopted when five Latin American countries have already shown their decided preference to one side in a purely European struggle.

There is an extenuating circumstance. Most of the news about the struggle in Spain has come from prejudiced sources. The pages and pages of news about the civil war published in the Latin American papers have "revealed" almost exclusively the "horrible atrocities" committed by the "Marxists" against women, children and Roman Catholic priests and churches. And there is the definite conviction here that the legalists have lost the war and that the government at Burgos is by far the stronger of the two.

To a lesser degree the devaluation of the French franc has had the same effect on Latin American opinion as the Spanish civil war. In some centers the action of Mr. Blum has been interpreted as a round-about way of hurting the fascistic cause in Spain not only by the actual devaluation of the franc but also by the close tie which the French Government has established with two "democratic" governments. By sympathetic action, then, fascistic-minded Latin-American governments are made stronger in their predilections by France's "betrayal" and their sympathy to the Burgos Government is increased. This is widening an already wide gap between Right and Left in Latin America.

Canadian Business Outlook Propitious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Business conditions in Canada were satisfactory at the opening of the final quarter of the year and the outlook for winter, apart from the European situation, is reasonably propitious, according to the Bank of Montreal.

The survey contends Canadian conditions are equal to those of 1926, which was selected as an average post-war year.

"The decision of France to devalue its currency, with other countries of the so-called gold bloc taking similar action, and the United States and Great Britain co-operating in the promotion of exchange stability, has led to a general hope that international trade restrictions are to be relaxed," says the summary. "As one of the great trading nations of the world, Canada is acutely concerned in a prospect which, if realized, will bring about further expansion in her export trade."

Tire Replacement Sales Gain First Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., said retail sales of tires for replacement during 1937 will show an increase for the first time since 1929. He also said the substantial improvement in sales which has carried dollar volume and net earnings to the highest levels since 1930 will probably continue next year.

Speaking of Goodyear Tire & Rubber, which has plants at Akron and Los Angeles, he stated the company's operations are currently at the highest level in about six years.

Bankers Advised To Adopt Reforms To Meet Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Commercial banking has been undergoing fundamental changes for a long time which have carried this form of banking far from the concepts developed by classical economists, declared Tom K. Smith, president of the American Bankers Association and head of the Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., before the convention here of the Robert Morris Associates.

Mr. Smith declared that in contrast to the classical concept of a commercial banking system as one in which the temporarily idle funds of depositors are put into use in short-term, self-liquidating commercial loans, with a margin of reserves maintained in the form of cash and highly liquid investments, today commercial loans comprise a relatively small proportion of the banking system.

Furthermore, he continued, the current trend is downward and is not recent in origin but has continued since the war. It seems to reflect, he added, a fundamental change in the nature of American business itself, brought about by the speeding up of manufacturing processes, the installation of labor-saving machinery and the trend from smaller businesses to large corporate enterprises. These changes have reduced the need for short-term financing and increased the need for long-term capital.

Coincident with the decrease in the proportion of short-term commercial loans there has been, at least until the past few years, a marked increase in the proportion of time deposits, Mr. Smith said.

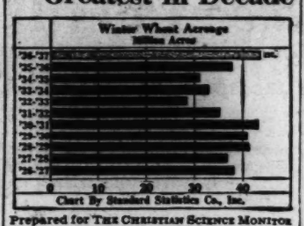
"These developments," he continued, "had nothing to do with the depression, and unless there is some reason to believe that the causes which brought them into being have now been removed, it seems logical to assume that these trends will continue. If these conditions are to be permanent, it is evident that we shall have to adapt our underlying banking theory and practice to meet them.

"The last half dozen years have brought complicating forces into being which in some respects intensify and in some respects counteract the long-term tendencies we have noted. In this welter of conflicting forces there is urgent need for research on our part so that we may appraise their effects and importance."

In spite of the problems and difficulties confronting the banking system, Mr. Smith said that he did not wish to sound pessimistic.

"The banking system of this country has gone on and prospered in spite of eras of drought, wars, booms and depressions. Our resources are still enormous and our energy is undiminished. We face the future with determination and confidence," he declared.

Winter Wheat Acreage Greatest in Decade



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CURRENT planting of winter wheat is estimated at the highest figure of the past decade, well above other years except 1930-1931.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Now that the first bloom is off the franc devaluation, the difficulties of operating on international exchange regulation are becoming more apparent in London. There are difficulties in both technical operation and in principle, but for the moment the emphasis here seems to be on the former. It is pointed out that the three Exchange Equalization Accounts of France, the United States and Britain operate in quite different methods, and changes in the makeup of their assets (gold, domestic assets or foreign exchange) may have completely different effects in each country. It was considered a merit of the automatic gold standard that if gold flowed from one country to another, it tended to drag conditions in both countries back toward the equilibrium condition; gold was an elastic connection, exerting an urge toward correction of misalignments. But under the present system no such result may be obtained.

With Borrowed Money

Thus the English account operates with borrowed money. When it wants to import gold it obtains the funds by issuing treasury bills; when it exports gold it obtains sterling assets for its gold, buys back treasury bills. But purchases of such bills increase the cerdit base of the banking sstem, and unless the authorities (i. e. the Bank of England and the Treasury, with emphasis in these days on the treasury) do something to counteract it, an outflow of gold from the exchange account produces easier money conditions, and not tighter, as would have been experienced under the old gold standard.

The French account is entitled both to buy and to sell gold, and its funds were obtained from writing up the value of the gold stock. If it allows an inflow of gold to pass on to the Banque de France easier credit conditions may be produced; if it holds on tight to gold, the inflow may be sterilized. Similarly an outflow may produce tighter conditions or have no effect at all according to the will of the authorities.

The American account so far seems hardly to have operated at all. Its funds came from profit on writing up the value of the gold reserves of the country. But gold coming into the country has been passed on to the banking reserves, and has increased the credit base so much that a precautionary increase in reserve requirements has been made. Gold doesn't flow out, so that the American system has been a one-way valve: heads I win, tails you lose.

U. S. Gold Ooutflow Helpful

Thus before the accounts can work together in pursuit of a common principle (assuming that they can agree on a principle) the American account, in London's opinion, must be empowered, and be willing to let gold leave America. And the British account should correct its present cross-connections. One method of doing this would be to finance the account by profit on gold stock, which is still carried on the books of the Bank of England at the old pre-devaluation figure. Alternatively the authorities might make some more or less rigid provision that an offsetting sale or purchase of gold by the bank should accompany any change in the account's gold.

But when all has been said along these lines, technical problems can always be solved provided the co-operating parties are in agreement on the principle of operation. However perfect the technical arrangement, the success of the scheme depends upon constant and intelligent management. It is presumably easy enough to agree that certain kinds of strain, those accompanying the franc devaluation for example, should be corrected by changes in the buffer pools. But suppose that a serious and persistent maladjustment between national price levels develops. I find it very hard to believe that with our present attitude we would agree for the sake of adjusting international trade and exchange relations to restrict credit in England.

Low Tariff Club Worthwhile

The maladjustment might be easily cured, but it might not, and we might find ourselves with bank rate raised until unemployment reached three millions, only to be forced to devalue once again in the end. The temptation in all countries would be to reject deflation, to rely on fluctuating exchange rates to take care of changing economic relations.

Some of our financial writers solve this difficulty by advocating complete return to compulsory rule of the automatic gold standard; but this is to cry for the moon, and a pretty stale green-cheesy moon at that. The opposite school welcomes the exchange agreement, despite the difficulties of management, but claims that it can only work properly if the nations organize their economic relations on an international basis. Thus it is urged that we should follow the admirable precedent set by France of reducing tariffs, abolishing quotas, freeing trade.

Protectionists may protest that the tariff reductions merely neutralize the effect of devaluation upon the price of imported goods in France; but it should be remembered that we in England followed up our own devaluation with higher tariffs and stricter quotas, which are still on the increase.

It seems to me to be very unfortunate that our only reply to the steps taken by France to liberate international trade should be to point to the temporary difficulties that may be created for some vested interests, to urge the French and others to help still further by more tariff reductions. The most powerful force that could be used to help on the incipient movement to free trade would be for us to offer to join a low tariff club of nations willing to make an all-round reduction in their tariffs by a common percentage.

Restrictions Breed War

It is urged once again by supporters of the low-tariff-club idea that we have an excellent opportunity to break away from the strait-jacket of the most-favored-nation clausce in commercial treaties, which has done so much to perpetuate least-favored-nation treatment. And it is urged further that development of the opportunity to produce world-wide economic recovery provides the only possible escape from the political crisis which threatens to throw Europe into chaotic war. A modest start at a low-tariff group might be the beginning of a European system on the lines of the American, with free-trade, a common monetary system, and freedom of movement for labor and capital as well as for goods.

There are expected to be difficulties with America in such a development, since she would be affected, unless she entered the group herself, by alterations in the most-favored-nations clause; but it is hoped that America would not use this clause to hamstring any attempt to obtain more prosperous conditions in Europe, from which she herself would soon benefit. What is good for America must surely be good for Europe!

It is unfortunate for the prospects of any rapid or determined sponsoring of such developments by Britain that the average Englishman, including the present government, and certainly Mr. Chamberlain, still seems to believe that because cheap money has been good for us in the last five years while we have been off gold, it must always be good for us, that interest rates must never be raised, credit never restricted. We have yet to relearn that there are circumstances in which a restriction of credit may be salutary, in which international control should govern our monetary operations.

Wheat Prices Off; Canadian Export Trade Still Dull

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The general trend of wheat prices has been irregularly downward the past week, reflecting reactionary foreign markets, continued dullness in the Canadian export trade, and a tendency to raise estimates of the Argentine and Australian crops. Rallies have been frequent, and at times there has been much better support than expected. On the other hand any substantial rallies have met free selling.

Liverpool, which for a long period was consistently strong, has been decidedly weak. Millers abroad were not disposed to follow advances, and there has been sufficient increase in shipments from the Danube, India and Argentina to temper bullish sentiment. Black sea exports, all from Danubian countries, totaled 2,952,000 bushels; India shipped 808,000 bushels, the largest amount for any week in several years, while Argentina jumped her exports to 1,979,000 bushels.

Canadian Sales Light

During the week Canadian export sales were extremely light. On the other hand Canadian marketings have dropped to small proportions, and it is the general opinion that the movement will be small during the remainder of the crop year.

Total Canadian stocks approximately are about 100,000,000 bushel less than a year ago exclusive of supplies on farms and in transit, and it is assumed that supplies still back are smaller than last year.

Precipitation over the spring wheat areas of this country and western Canada has been general but too light to be much of a factor. Western Canada and a large part of our northwest faces another season of deficient subsoil moisture unless rains are heavy from now on. The winter wheat belt has had good rains over most of the area and is in better shape so far as moisture is concerned than for many years. A big increase in the winter wheat acreage is indicated.

Mills are finding at present a poor demand for flour. This is due in part to heavy purchases made earlier in the season. Production has increased materially and is now as large as at this time for several years past. Primary receipts of wheat have increased moderately, but are still much below the volume of a year ago. Visible stocks are decreasing steadily, and cash wheat premiums hold strong. United States mills continue to absorb a fair amount of Canadian wheat weekly.

Sentiment Bullish

Trade sentiment leans to the bull side for the long pull, but there is a disposition to let the market drag temporarily. Any resumption of foreign buying of Canadian wheat, would stimulate free buying of futures both here and at Winnipeg.

Unfavorable weather has been against a free movement of corn. Holders of old corn have not been willing to sell freely, and the season has been unfavorable for conditioning the new corn. Even with the small crop, however, it is expected there will be a good run for a time. The main question is whether there will be receipts large enough to permit a normal building up of stocks and at the same time supply current commercial demands. The past week country sales to arrive have been small, and there has been a fair demand for shipment. Local stocks as well as the visible decreased again last week. Argentine corn is coming into competition but it is not expected to be any big factor in western markets.

Oats have been fairly active, with support coming into the market around 40 cents for the December. Rye has been relatively steady, and soybeans have advanced although receipts of beans have increased moderately.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

World's Average 'Gas' Price 20 Cents But Taxes Lift Cost to 36.6 Cents

NEW YORK—The world's average retail price of gasoline is only 20 cents a gallon, but the consumer must pay an average of 16.6 cents per gallon i ntaxes and tariffs, making the total average cost 36.6 cents, according to a report from the American Petroleum Institute based upon a survey made by the U. S. Department of the Interior.

A study published in the Institute's October "Quarterly" reveals the restraining influence exerted upon extension of the use of motor vehicles, highway development, and individual and national welfare by high taxes and tariffs on motor fuel.

The study indicates that those continents having, as a whole, the highest standards of living, also have the lowest gasoline prices and total costs. North America has the lowest average cost per gallon, 21c, which includes taxes and tariffs. In South America the average is 22.5c; in Oceania, 29.3c; in Europe, 42c; in Asia, 44.3c, and in Africa, 46.5c.

In the United States the average price of gasoline on April 10, 1936, was found to be 13.8c per gallon, plus an average of 5.4c for taxes. Gasoline costs elsewhere ranged as high as $1.19 per gallon in Italy, a war-time charge; 90c in Ethiopia; 77.5c in Turkey; 59.3c in Netherlands India; 56c in Germany; and 52.4c in France.

Canadian Building Increase Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — That private construction in Canada is on the increase is shown by the MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto, in a report which gives the total value of all contracts awarded for September as $16,558,500, compared with $15,536,100 for August and $14,743,100 for September, 1935.

Contemplated new construction for the first nine months of 1936 amounted to $210,771,400, as compared with $185,027,400 for the corresponding period in 1935, an increase of 13.9 per cent.

The total for Toronto and suburbs for 1936 was $16,230,400, with 2293 projects, as compared with 1579 projects in Montreal Island, amounting to $10,708,800.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Training Youth for Jobs—As a City Project

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How Milwaukee Does It

City Vocational School Accepted as Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

"WE TAKE them 'where they are' and 'as they are,' and then we say to them, 'Now, where do we go from here?'" In this terse fashion, Dr. R. L. Cooley, director of the Milwaukee Vocational School, summed up the kind of education that is offered some 18,000 men and women, boys and girls who must make adjustments to fit into present and coming industrial jobs.

It is a trade school leading the way in a world problem of what to do with so many students graduating from the traditional schools with no jobs in sight. Wisconsin is the first state to raise the school leaving age to 18—that is, all youth in Wisconsin today who are unemployed and under 18 years of age and who are not high school graduates must attend school five days a week. The recent passage of this law has meant an influx in all the 45 vocational schools in the state and has focused much attention from other states on the Milwaukee school which is the largest vocational school in this country.

Underlying Aim

The Milwaukee Vocational School was started back in 1912 when Dr. Cooley set up some lessons in three little rooms in a manufacturing building for a handful of boys and girls who had dropped out of the regular full-time school and who needed some help in job finding. The idea was to give a school contact of a practical and cultural nature to the working boy and girl.

This is still more or less the underlying aim, as Dr. Cooley sees it, although the school now has an enormous building covering a whole block, with several miles of corridors. The "pupils" are of all types. Some are under 16. Others are over 50. Some employed, aiming to improve themselves on the job. Others unemployed—but all trying to "get somewhere." Milwaukee spends more than $1,000,000 a year to keep the institution going.

"A surprise in every box" is the impression one gets when tramping down one of the corridors and opening a door here and there to see what is going on. In one room two dozen boys in stiff white caps and aprons are learning to be bakers. They roll the dough into long strips, snip off little wads for biscuits, grease long tins with a paint brush, heat up the big ovens and carry on just as they would in a real up-to-date bakery.

Farther down the corridor we see "Barbering" on the door. Inside, a long row of shining barber chairs are swiveled before panels of mirrors where boys work on all the latest ways of barbering. Here pupils in the school take the risk of getting a free haircut to give the young barber practice.

Carpentry and Chemistry

In another large room young carpenters are laying a roof on a little house in the center of a very large mill room. They have already set up the frame and put on the siding, learning all about different kinds of roofs, tools, and building. Another threshold is crossed and boys stand before hot glowing furnaces experimenting with the hardening and heat treating of steels. They learn through the use of the microscope the properties and limitations of the various irons and steels now used in industries.

Fancy cake bakers farther along the hall are finding out how to squeeze pastry bags to decorate little cookies. Across the corridor young tailors are in the making. They lengthen trousers and re-line coats. Other pupils have chosen the paper-hanging trade. They get practical experience right in school in stippling walls, painting and decorating rooms, hanging paper and taking it off, too. In other parts of the building boys are estimating plumbing jobs, operating the linotype machine, repairing watches, rebuilding shoes, and studying the different cuts of meat for the business of being a butcher.

Girls and women too are learning trades. On one floor a full-sized laundry is in operation. Girls work at the big white tubs and before long, bath towels and clothes go up on the line stretched across the long "classroom." Tables are spread with sweaters put there to dry. Different methods of washing and cleaning various types of materials are taught.

In other classrooms girls study designing of cloths, make dresses, study home management, learn how to live within a given income by wise purchasing. Almost everything about a home is taught, including social relationships and responsibility of members to each other, intelligent use of leisure time, conduct at social functions, and the importance of wholesome family life.

Two of the most recent courses introduced may look like a reversal of the traditional teaching. There is a class for girls in home mechanics where they learn how to repair the toaster, fix up the floor lamp, and do handy things usually left to the men of the house. For the boys, a new course in "clothing" is offered where young men learn how to buy a suit of clothes, how to match up the tie and socks, how to keep the clothes cleaned and pressed, the best way of sewing on buttons and pressing trousers.

If a person cannot go to school, the school goes to her. It sends out a teacher to the home to teach child care, for instance, or whatever is greatly needed by one who can not leave the home.

Curriculum Constantly Revised

One of the secrets of the growth and value of this vocational school is probably divulged in the basement stacks. There were discovered piles and piles on shelf after shelf of individual lessons, just mimeographed, prepared by teachers to fit the particular needs of a given class or smaller group. This constant revision of the curriculum to give individual help keeps the school a very vital one, and, according to Dr. Cooley, prevents teachers from getting "wooden."

In fact, it was very difficult to find out anything very specific or definite about the technique of the classes, for Dr. Cooley's theory, all through the years, has been to not "theorize or philosophize or standardize," but to take the person "where he is" and "as he is," and then go on from there. He places much stress on the responsibility of the teacher. "The teacher must care," he said, "for he is at the point of delivery."

A "what time" school, Dr. Cooley likes to call it. When a new applicant arrives, he is asked how much time he has and what he wants to learn. It often happens that a boy studies one of the trades for a few months and then gets a job for a few months. Then, if thrown out of employment, he comes back and continues right on where he left off, so individual is the work planned for each one. He does not have to wait until a certain time of the year, September or February, to start.

Often a boy under 16 brings his parent with him. They look over the schedule and the boy makes his first, second and third choice. He spends 10 weeks in each of the trades, sampling as many as 24 different activities until he has found the thing he can do best.

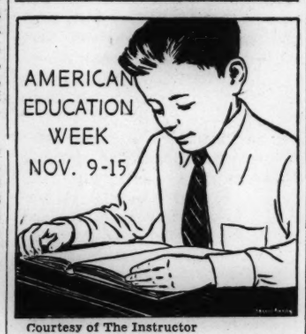
The school aims to help many people who seem to be floundering by giving them first-hand direction and by working along with them through advisers. Approximately 300 college graduates are enrolled and more than 1000 high school graduates are out for trade training to prepare them for employment, in addition to indentured apprentices co-operating with industrialists and hundreds of others bringing the enrollment up to 18,000.

There are other vocational schools in the country doing good work. The great advantage here, however, is that the city of Milwaukee is spending sufficient money to build a school large enough to take in such a huge population that its work is felt very definitely throughout the city. The theory apparently is that money spent on education is economy.

Dr. Cooley put it this way—"If a thing is absolutely essential, you pay for it all the while you do not have it. If you make the necessary expenditure to get it, it earns and takes off a burden."

MARGARET ZAHLER.

Classes at the Milwaukee Vocational School. Left—A Baker in the Making. Right—A Lesson in Correct Table Setting and Service. Below—A Millinery Class at Work



Courtesy of The Instructor

'Some Things We Should Teach'

To Parents and Teachers From a School Principal

By Haydn S. Pearson
Principal, Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, Mass.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEACHERS have felt encouraged during the past few years of economic troubles that many parents have openly expressed their belief in the value of those subjects which have often been casually labeled "fads and frills." In the first part of this decade public officials slashed school budgets, though it is difficult to understand the philosophy which would make children suffer for the unwise acts of adults.

It is frequently the things which officials choose to eliminate that tend to make the difference between an educated person and a cultured one. Of course we need to teach facts. The world grows more closely knit each day. The world will become a family of nations living happily together when each nation understands the others. We need facts.

But beyond mere facts there is a vast field that as yet has been too little emphasized. We need more, not less, teaching in the fields of art and music. It seems to some of us that there has been an improvement during the recent past. We are getting more good music over the radio. The writer has just read that some of the largest concerns are continuing their weekly programs of symphonic music. There is some excellent drama presented. There are some good lectures. In recent years there has been some improvement in the moving picture industry.

But we need to start with children. We give emphasis to great figures in history; our national leaders, explorers and inventors. Let us give emphasis to the great in the realms of music and art. Let us teach our youth the beauty and joy of good music and art; let us make them familiar with such music and art, and the lives of the great composers and great painters. As adults, the youth of today will add their voices to the demand for better things.

We need to put more emphasis on the social graces. We are trying to make our schools lifelike, trying to make each day not only a preparation for the future, but also a day of living. As teachers, by our example, we can teach perhaps more effectively than we can by talking. Children are natural imitators. It may be that as adults we do not consider enough the weight of example. Parents and teachers have an equal obligation in this respect. Our life seems rushed today, but it is never too hurried for time to be kindly, thoughtful and courteous.

Do we, as parents and teachers, help boys and girls to become conversationable? We read that the "art of conversation" is gradually dwindling in modern social life. That is utter nonsense. It may be for some who go to public entertainment all the time, or who accept what they read unthinkingly. But the cultured person enjoys discussion. Often a young person has failed to secure a good position because the employer, after trying to converse with the applicant, decided the applicant could not discuss ideas. We need more conversation in the classroom and home, and less re-citation of facts.

We need to teach good poise. The youth who is ill at ease in association with others is at a distinct disadvantage. We ought to teach boys and girls to shake hands with a firm, cordial grip.

At the beginning of a new school year let us, as parents and teachers, remember that while facts are necessary, we also need to teach many other things if boys and girls are to make this a higher type society than it now is.

Building Character

4—The Kind of Teacher Needed, and Her Opportunities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Agness Boysen
Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE organization of a character-building school corresponds to the intent. We soon perceived in our work that changes in our customary procedure were necessary. As long as pupils are watched, they do not grow in dependability. Therefore, we eliminated teacher and pupil supervision of the halls, the playground, the toilet rooms. We began a daily discussion in the classroom of proper attitudes. We pointed out the desirability of taking care of oneself. We stressed the honor attached to being unguarded. Each child learns that he is responsible for his own actions. We discourage tattling but we encourage constructive criticisms and suggestions from the pupils.

In the opening periods in the morning there are usually some questions brought up by the pupils as to behavior under certain conditions. An informal discussion follows and suitable lines of conduct are agreed upon by the class. Any boy or girl who dislikes to conform finds it difficult to maintain his position after these discussions. Talks in the classroom, however, are not always effectual unless followed by practice. It is easy for pupils to talk about what should be done, but to test their sincerity, they must have plenty of opportunities to try it out.

Treat Pupils As Friends

We endeavor to treat the pupils as we do each other. We advise them as friends and students. We have learned that courtesy and friendliness are far better means of correction than condemnation and harshness. Pupils are allowed much freedom in their talks to one another in the classroom, halls and gymnasiums. They know, however, that they retain these privileges provided they show good judgment and consideration of others. Permitting children to do as they please whether it be good or bad is a very poor policy. It does nothing in the right direction and very much in the wrong. It builds up a sense of self-importance and self-will detrimental to the child's happiness and success. In the kindergarten, the child begins his training in learning to discern between right and wrong and to make the correct choice. Often our assembly programs are built around certain needs: talks, composition and plays relating to the subject are presented.

The work in character education is never standardized. Each teacher is free to work according to her own ideas and versatility. I have seen many excellent things produced in the classroom which were the results of the teacher's own rich mentality. In our weekly conferences, we all benefit through the interchange of ideas.

It is essential in this work that teachers be chosen who are especially suited to carry on this type of program. It is evident that such a person should be of exemplary character, possessing high ideals and sterling qualities. It is possible to teach arithmetic and geography from a textbook even though one is limited in his knowledge of the subject, but not so with developing character. Truths talked but not lived become platitudes. This is especially true with children who are keen observers of human nature. Our children depend upon their teachers, have confidence in them and admire them. They regard them as good friends and at the same time respect their opinions and judgment. The teacher is encouraged to study the pupils; to let the welfare of the individual child precede any planned accomplishment in subject matter.

The teacher is permitted much latitude in preparing lessons, in organization, in program making, etc. As we endeavor to release the child from fear and strain, so we desire that the teacher may work in an atmosphere free from worry, anxiety and unjust domination. The best progress is made in character education when the teacher is completely at ease and is able to create such an atmosphere for her children.

As we studied the best way to instill correct standards in our boys and girls, we soon discovered our own weaknesses and tendencies that needed correction. To teach trustworthiness, one must be trustworthy, to create a desire for work, one must be industrious himself, to instill the quality of judgment one must be wise. Those who teach pupils to gain self-control should possess an even, steady disposition. Co-operation and friendliness must be present if one would teach children good social attitudes. These requirements are certainly not too high when we realize that our teachers are responsible mainly for the ideals and conduct of our future citizens.

Qualifications today demand university degrees but this accomplishment does not necessarily denote a high attainment of character. When our universities are more generally awake to this need and give it first consideration, then we need not hesitate to place approved graduates in our schools. At the present time, however, if inculcating proper ideals is to be the main object of education, our teachers must be selected with strong character qualities given the first consideration.

Power For Good

Persons of loose habits and wobbly principles have no place in the classroom nor should they be directing the course of thousands of young people who will be responsible for sustaining our homes and democracy. Throughout the country there are many noble men and women in the schools quietly and courageously instilling worthy ideals in their pupils. Few realize the tremendous power for good that they wield. If this were understood, only their type would be considered for appointment.

The time is coming when our high schools will select responsible nigh-minded students and advise them to enter the teaching profession. It will be those who realize that success does not mean money-making, for the teaching profession at the present time offers little in that respect. Its compensations, however, are rich: richer, perhaps, than any other field save parenthood, for it provides daily opportunities to give happiness, encouragement and confidence to many hearts.

There are six articles in this series on Character Education. Next Saturday: Building Character in the Home.

Judgment

I must not be afraid to tell my teacher what I do not know, so that she can help me.

I must use judgment in leaving the classroom.

I must exercise most careful judgment in crossing streets.

I must be sensible on the playgrounds.

I must wear the proper wraps when needed without being told.

I must use my recess periods in running, walking, or playing games, getting plenty of fresh air.

I must give careful thought to the use of my leisure time.

I must use it either to benefit myself or someone else.

I must not spend it in unwise reading or watching worthless movies.

I must read at least one good book a month.

I must go to bed at an early hour so that I will be ready for work the next day.

I must eat the right food so I will grow strong.

I must not drink coffee or tea, or establish any habit which is not thrifty and desirable.

I must constantly realize that success means service.

I must try to be more successful each day.

I must learn to express good judgment so that others will have confidence in my opinions.

I must always be quiet and sensible, and use good judgment in situations in which there is danger.

I must never be absent from school unless it is absolutely necessary.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale School pupils.

Courtesy of Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Developing Steadiness on One's Feet

This piece of apparatus, easily made at home, has proved an excellent toy for the nursery-kindergarten age. Tots enjoy testing their skill on it, and gain in mastery over their sturdy little bodies while having an interesting and exciting time.

Overcoming Fear

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

When my first boy, Bobbie, was three years old he suddenly became afraid of the dark. I tried various ways of meeting the problem but none of them seemed to work.

The first word Bobbie learned to say was "Pretty!" "P'ti!" he called it. Bright beautiful colors were "P'ti." Light was "P'ti!" So were all new things, flowers, sky, birds, the gay dishes out of which he ate his food. He was particularly susceptible to lights. I knew that if I could somehow connect his love of light and other beautiful things to his ideas about the dark I would have his problem solved.

One night when I took him to bed I brought an extension cord with an electric light bulb to his pillow. "Make the pretty dark!" I told him, and held his little hand to turn the switch. I knew that persistence of vision would show him light for some little time. We played it as a game a few minutes, then he said, "Me make the pretty dark!" turned the switch, yawned, lay back on his pillow and in a moment was fast asleep. Afterward he always called it, "The pretty dark!"

* * *

When my next two children were two and a half and four respectively, we lived in a town which had a whooping fire siren, loud and raucous fire gongs and bells, and a noisy and persistent police ambulance howler. My children reacted hard against the uncanny noises and more than once I found them in the closet, behind clothing, with hands pressed over their ears. From their playmates they had come to associate the sounds with disaster. My problem was to somehow connect the sounds in their minds with helpfulness and give them a way to minimize the physical effect, for noises are everywhere and must be met intelligently all one's life.

The next time the fire whistle blew after I came to this conclusion I called the children to the front porch to watch the engines go by. As they clanged down the street I taught them to chant, "Get out of my way! Get out of my way! We're going to help! We're going to help! We're going to put out the fire!" They beat a sort of crude time by clapping their hands.

The next time the police ambulance shrieked its way down the street we sat down where we happened to be, this time in the back yard, chanted and beat time with the palms of our hands on the grass, "Get out of my way! Get out of my way! We're going to help. We're going to help! We're going to help the people!"

After we did this together a few times the children began to chant and beat time for themselves. After that they taught it to their playmates. When I saw, as I did later, a dozen or more children sitting on the grass inside our yard, watching the fire engines tear by, gongs clanging, bells ringing, chant their helpful words, and beat the ground in time to its rhythm, I knew that my own problem was solved, as well as one which maybe was not recognized by my neighbors.

* * *

One more experience. When Ruthy, my baby, was four years old, I took her to a school play in which to my dismay, characters with hideous masks and black faces came shrieking onto the stage. Ruthy screamed once, hid her face in my coat and sobbed from fright. I took her home and even in the peace and quiet of home it took hours for the paroxysm to wear itself out.

Obviously this must not be allowed to continue, as I would find myself keeping the child away from places it was desirable to take her because of the chance she might see a mask or a black face, or even a Negro on the road or street.

Finally I found a little story for the three younger children to dramatize. I taught them the story in a dramatized form, helped them prepare very simple costumes, then took them all with me while we chose masks for the parts. When they were thoroughly accustomed to those masks, we found other stories, and did the same thing again.

* * *

Later on I read Little Black Sambo to the children and they demanded that they be permitted to make a play of it. This time we talked about the black masks, and about the tiger. In the end all of them, even Ruthy and some neighbor children helped make the costumes, including that of the tiger. Then I got some burnt cork and some grease paint, and allowed the children to experiment at turning themselves into Sambo and his parents. It's simple enough if you let them wear bathing suits and work at it in the back yard.

After the first dress rehearsal I learned to my great pleasure and satisfaction that Ruth was no longer fearful. She said when she looked at her brother and sister, "Why, it's only Becky and Lawrence," and when she looked in the glass, "This is only just me!"

Through these simple experiences I learned, too, that a constructive teaching given in the ordinary language of the home and the playground, provides the child with something he can pass along with ease and pleasure to his playmates.

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Canadian Northwest Launches Plan for British Immigrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Saskatchewan today stands ready to welcome 5000 selected British immigrant families to be settled on Saskatchewan farms under an organized scheme for self-support.

The final session of the Saskatchewan immigration and settlement convention here passed a resolution asking the Provincial Government to notify the Federal Government that Saskatchewan wanted a resumption of British immigration.

More than 300 delegates attended, including representatives of boards of trade, the provincial government, farmers' organizations, city councils, the faculty of the provincial college of agriculture and political parties.

Selection of Settlers

A plan advanced by Brig. Gen. M. L. Hornby of Lethbridge, Alta., was endorsed by the convention. The scheme calls for the support by counties in Great Britain in selecting and financing the emigration to Canada of selected settlers.

The emigrants would be settled in different parts of Canada, each country sponsoring a settlement of about 100 farms which would be roughly grouped together. There would be a central settlement office for the administration of each settlement.

The emigration would assume a continuous character through settlers leaving the settlement at the end of five years of training in Canadian agricultural methods. The share of the profits from the farm in the five years of operation, General Hornby said, would be large enough to enable the immigrant to start farming in some other area, leaving an opening for a new settler from the same county.

The British settlers who in the five years had proven unable to adjust themselves to Canadian farming conditions would be returned to Great Britain, at the expense of the organization committee.

British counties that have already displayed a considerable interest in the scheme are Northumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Shropshire, Warwickshire and Essex.

British settlers, brought to Saskatchewan, under a well-devised plan, would be of benefit in helping develop resources of the Province, W. J. Patterson, Premier of the Province, told delegates to the convention.

"The time has come when the British Commonwealth should consider seriously the measures to be taken to assure the greatest degree of security in an uncertain world," Dr. W. W. Swanson, professor of economics at the University of Saskatchewan, declared.

Colonists for Vacant Spaces

"Canada's most exigent need is for a greater population and a widening of the fields of production and employment. The British Commonwealth has the resources of men, money and materials that are essential for Canada's economic progress. With the assistance of British capital and people it should be possible to colonize the vacant spaces of the dominions to increase production and expand markets," Dr. Swanson declared.

The resolution passed by the convention called for active co-operation of the Federal Government in launching the scheme. The resolution was almost identical with one passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature a year ago.

A central organization committee set up at the meeting will co-operate with other bodies in promoting the plan, it was decided.

General Hornby said that he planned to organize other provinces to take similar action.

The plan for organized immigration met with opposition from several sources during the convention. Labor union officials, members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's third party, and two farmers' organizations urged delay in starting any plan because of troubled economic conditions in western Canada, especially in Saskatchewan agriculture.

In 1933 and 1934 Canada sent more people back than she received from Great Britain, and in 1933 alone 4000 British were deported, warned M. J. Coldwell, Saskatchewan member of Parliament and National Secretary of the C. C. F.

"I am opposed to any plan of immigration until such time as our Canadian farmers have raised their standard of living, and our youth is given the opportunity which is rightfully theirs," Mr. Coldwell declared.

Referring to the presence at the convention of two British proponents of immigration, Sir Patrick Hannon, Member of Parliament and chairman of a British parliamentary committee on emigration, and R. S. Dalgliesh of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Coldwell declared:

"If these eminent visitors had traveled through districts of Saskatchewan not supervised by railways and other interested parties, they would witness abominable conditions here.

"They would see people in some districts living in sod shacks, their children starving and without proper clothing. Until the Government has raised the standard of living here, we have no right to invite our fellow-Britishers from the old country to share our hardships," he concluded.

So lively has become the issue raised that a committee is being organized to advise British not to come to Saskatchewan at this time.

English Visitor Finds Saskatchewan Ideal For Large-Scale Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A strong plea for closer co-operation in trade between Great Britain and Canada was combined with a plea for more British migration to the empty spaces of Canada by Sir Patrick Hannon, president of the National Union of Manufacturers, vice-president of the Federation of British Industries and vice-president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, in a recent address here before the Canadian Club. Sir Patrick has recently surveyed Northern Saskatchewan for migration purposes.

Reviewing trade between Canada and England, Sir Patrick pointed out that for the 11 months ending Dec. 28, 1935, Great Britain had purchased nearly three times as much from Canada as Canada bought from Great Britain. Canada also purchased 52 per cent of her imports from the United States, although that country had purchased only 37 per cent from Canada. Great Britain took 41½ per cent of Canadian production for the 11-month period, his review indicated.

Advocating a more generous spirit of give and take in the trade relationships of Great Britain and Canada, Sir Patrick appealed for co-operation, reminding his listeners that a suggestion that Canada is willing to open the door a little wider would be received in Great Britain with satisfaction. The objective of imperial trade should be that the countries buy where they also sell. Great Britain is rapidly lifting herself from the effects of the depression, and is giving leadership in commerce and industry, he continued. He warned that conditions would compel British statesmen to refuse to allow British products to be discriminated against in other markets without taking adequate steps to protect it. The most favored nation treaty would not be allowed to operate in any country whose trade agreements did not deal fairly with British goods.

Declaring himself greatly impressed with the potentialities of Saskatchewan for settlement of people from Great Britain, Sir Patrick expressed the opinion that that province for large-scale settlement on a comprehensive and carefully-thought-out plan is greater than that achieved in any other part of the empire. No part of the British Empire is so well equipped with rail facilities, and the network of primary and secondary roads is admirable, he stated.

Without offering any criticism of the immigration policy of the Canadian Government, he said that 53 per cent of the people in Saskatchewan are of foreign extraction composed of 46 different foreign origins. He suggested that it would be better for imperial influence in the world if people of British blood were to occupy Canada, and that Canada could not allow a constant infiltration of blood foreign to British ideals.

Government Film Shows Social Security Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—A Government motion picture about the Federal Social Security program is on its way into the nation's theaters.

"We, the People, and Social Security" is the title of the film, which had its first showing yesterday in Washington motion picture houses. Security board officials said it had no political significance.

The film gets away to a rapid showing of quick-step shorts of the depression. Under the caption, "Missionary Society, South Kitchen" it shows bread lines of jobless, crippled and aged getting a handout of soup and a ladle of what looks like beans.

The characters act in pantomine. Through the sound mechanism, a voice intones the story of depression suffering and what remedies the Social Security Board holds in store.

Much of the film consists of animated cartoons. Silver dollars roll down the Capitol steps in Washington to join dollars rolling out of a smaller edifice captioned "State Government." The dollars then roll swiftly into the laps of waiting cripples, blind and aged persons.

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1. assortment. Latest double foils, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-39, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Well furnished house; 3 bedrooms, convertible to 4, 2 baths; near ocean, 1½ blocks from Lincoln Road; $2650 for season. 1531 Drexel Ave. Phone 5-1866.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

REAL ESTATE

PALM BEACH, FLA.—APARTMENT HOUSE FOR SALE. 8 modern furnished full housekeeping apartments; full price $12,500, terms, or 10% discount all cash; estimated to yield approximately $2200 above all expenses.
FOSTER-JUEN, INC.
REAL ESTATE
323 Fern Street West Palm Beach, Fla.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN — Splendid opportunity for full time representatives to sell successful sales producing campaign; commission basis; substantial earnings being made; exclusive territory rights given; write giving experience, references. BUSINESS EXPANSION, 406 Burke Building, Rochester N. Y.

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WANT position as companion to woman living in New York City; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Write, H-125, 210 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7-8548
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WITTICHEN TRANSFER & WAREHOUSE CO.
PHONE 3-9145

50 birthday candles
Sears celebrates 50 years of honest merchandising
1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Birmingham, Ala.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ADAMSON
Ford
BIRMINGHAM
1922 Avenue B 3-9121

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1................1ST AVENUE
NO. 2................20TH STREET
NO. 3................3RD AVENUE

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Cleaning Dyeing Altering Pressing
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2078½ 1ST AVE. N. BIRMINGHAM ALA

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377
1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

MT. BROOK FLORIST
FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 2-1178 Prompt Deliveries

MOBILE

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. F. HEUBACH, Prop.
913 Cottrell Street
Phone Belmont 2312-M

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Phones: DEXTER 5020-5021
COAL—COKE—WOOD
"We Appreciate Your Business"

MONTGOMERY

SHULMAN'S
For Your delicious Bread, Party Cakes, Wedding Cake
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 SO. COURT STREET C-4548

I. A. KENT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

QUALITY Shoe Repairing
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cor. Court and Washington Sts. Cedar-3903

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
220 South Beach Street
726 Main Street, Peninsular Side
LAWSON MARKET
MacDONALD MARKET
100% Home Owned

JACKSONVILLE

1867 1936
Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
23 YEARS IN BUSINESS
Our Styles the Smartest
Our Stock the Largest
Our Prices the Lowest
$1.00, $1.45, $1.95, $2.45 and up

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Mrs. J. A. McKee, Inc.
Corset and Lingerie Shop
Exclusive Agents GOSSARD CORSETS
Negligees—Lingerie
Trousseaus
12 West Duval St. Phone 5-5436

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Complete Auto Service
"Willo Batteries"
Recharging—Rentals
Williams Auto Service
23rd and Main Streets Tel. 5-0999

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. 'Phones 7-8607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629
Free Delivery

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1886

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3246
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Hart Hardware Company
Painting Terms
Material and Cash
Nothing Down
Three Years to Pay
FREE DELIVERY PH. 3-1816
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

ORLANDO

Delightful Living
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Enjoy country life with all city comforts and attractions in the most beautiful city in the United States. Within the city limits there are 26 lakes. 10,000 people from the cold north start for Orlando in the early winter.
GLADSTONE APARTMENTS
ORLANDO, FLA.
Afford unique housekeeping apartments, electric refrigerators, steam heat, lounge for general use of tenants. A seasonal lease (4 months) makes the economical way.
Reservations should be made at once. Strangers must give references. If reservation is made it can be cancelled upon arrival if desired.

MATTRESSES
Renovated—Repaired—Recovered
CARPETS
Cleaned—Repaired—Made Into Rugs
RUSS MATTRESS CO.
Phone 9653 1122 W. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

EBSEN DANCE STUDIO
Studios in
9 S. Hyer St. DELAND
Orlando, Fla. SANFORD
TAVARES
DIAL 7710 ST. CLOUD

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
of the B. F. Goodrich Company
Garland and Robinson, Orlando, Fla.
Phone 3161
Complete Car Service

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

SARASOTA

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery—Perfumes
PHONE 2224

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

WISE FRUIT CO.
Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangerines and Kumquats shipped anywhere.
Delivery guaranteed.
Guava Jelly, Marmalade and Assorted Citrus Products. Gift Packages a Specialty.
Price list on request. Mail Orders Filled
376 Main Street

MODERNE BEAUTY SHOP
is grateful for the privilege of serving the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
215 Main St. Tel. 6546
"Thanks a Million"

Ready to Wear Millinery
RUTH SHOPPE
Interior Decorating Dressmaking
Old Post Office Arcade

CRAGIN SIGN COMPANY
•
Sarasota, Fla.
550 W. 7th St. Phone 7501

Young Electric Service
Frigidaire—L. H. Electric Ranges and Water Heaters—F. M. Water Systems—Bosch, F. M. and Crosley Radio.
Wiring Service—Appliances
360 Main Phone 2121

SPECIALIZING IN
Apartments and Cottages for the Winter Season
Write or see
LOUIS O. WHITTEN
associated with
Norman-Drymon Inc.
PHONE 2002 Old Post Office Arcade

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 SEARS 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
800-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Fairbanks-Morse
Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate — Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

EVERY TIME YOU LOOK AT YOUR WATCH—THINK OF
Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING ●
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

HILL'S
QUALITY CLEANERS
▼
115 Cotton Ave. PHONE 2881 — 816 Vineville Ave. PHONE 238

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

KAY
JEWELRY COMPANY
Quality Jewelry
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
Dial 6125 105 South Tryon Street

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
S. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. G. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

COAL
F. & R. Coal & Oil Co.
Kerosene, Motor Oil, Fuel Oil
Furnaces
Dial 3-6177

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGATE 11

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatser
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71, 73, 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

ITALY

FLORENCE

"ETRURIA"
Artistic Embroidery
Table Linen, Lingerie
6 Via Nazionale, First Floor, Florence

NORWAY

OSLO

ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fasher
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wollenhof a. g.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

COSY and YALA
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality, and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632 — Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. BERTRAND
92 rue du Rhône. Genève
MEUBLES EN ACIER
"BIGLA"
STEEL FURNITURE

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 45.094 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No 11

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

FOURRURES
H. GHERARDI
8, Place des Eaux-Vives
(FURS)

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELEINE
MME. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites.
1 Rue du Vieux Collège. Tel. 45.991.
(WOOL SHOP)

QUALITY GROCERIES and DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
RUE DE RIVE 8.

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

TAPIS d'ORIENT Véritables
VOILES PERSANS
KIEGER & MARSENS
4 Av. du Théâtre 4. (Escaliers du Capitole)
(CARPETS)

EPICERIE FINE
A. BERNER-BOVAY, Av. d'Ouchy 1
Qualité, choix, prix modérés. Service à domicile. Tel. 23.185. Grocery store—highly recommended.

PAPIERS PEINTS TENTURES MURALES MAESTRIA
PAPIERS PEINTS
Decorators
ADOLPHE MEYSTRE
2 Rue St. Pierre
(Hout Rue de Bourg)

GLOOR-GILLIERON
all kinds of English and Nomotta Wools
BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
24 Place St.-Laurent. Tel. 29.532

Swiss Bank Corporation
(Société de Banque Suisse)
16, Place St.-François, 16
BANKING of every description

ALIMENTATION GENERALE
M. REYMOND
Avenue de Beaumont 10. Tel. 23.704.
Service à domicile (GROCERY STORE)

NEUCHATEL

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures, Maroquinerie, Chemiserie pour Messieurs
(Footwear)

BOOKS—STATIONERY
Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
RUE DU SEYON 2 TEL. 52.814

CH. HÄNI confiseur
Rue de l'Hôpital, Neuchâtel
vous offre ses fines spécialités, ses gateaux délicieux, ses chocolats si appréciés.
(Cakes, Chocolates)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

ZIMMERMANN S.A.
rue des Epancheurs
Légumes frais
Légumes secs
Fruits—Conserves—Vegetables

Large assortment of Novelties in Woollen and Silk Materials
Confections robes et manteaux
V. ROMY, Verger Rond 20.
TEL. 51.048

ZAZIWIL I. E.

(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel. Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4
Prospekte durch Familie Künzi
Restaurant
Gasthof z. Weissen Rössli

ZURICH

K M
Elegante Damenhüte
Zeitgemässe Preise
KUHN-MEYER ZÜRICH
Tödistrasse 41
ECKE BLEICHERWEG, TEL. 75.772
(MILLINERY)

Drink Postum
EGLI & CO., *Reformhaus*
z Meise, Münsterhof, Zürich.

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Parade Platz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

FEINBÄCKEREI/KONDITOREI
Max Wüthrich
ZÜRICH 7, FORCHSTRASSE 175
Spezialität: Zwieback aus Naturbutter
Tel. 42.144 Baker and Confectioner

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Lintheschерplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

GESCHWISTER RANDON
Zürich 1 Limmatquai 128
Tel. 22.511
GLOVES AND STOCKINGS

ENGLISH BOOKS
F. DAENIKER
In Gassen II

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS
Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns
Capetown
The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns
Port Elizabeth
CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Telephone 2-9237
Say It Sweetly
Cherry's
For All Your Sweets

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
Daily Deliveries.
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3090

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

If you are building a seaside Bungalow
Send 9d. for a HANSFORD HOMES Catalogue of designs
HANSFORD & HANSFORD LTD
P. O. BOX 974, DURBAN

Patronize the
MODEL DAIRY RITZ
346 West Street
For Bread, Cakes and Sweets hygienically displayed and served. Up to date Tea Room with delightful music.

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
•
P. O. Umgani Phone 61438

FISH POULTRY GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone No. 25528

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 2482
ROBERTS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Freddie, Mickey and Jackie Shine in Moving Child Story

Mickey Rooney, Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew in "The Devil Is a Sissy"

Bulldog Edition (Republic)—A newspaper circulation war, gangster intrigue, a crooked judge and a lady cartoonist who won't be intimidated by the threats of hoodlums furnish the plot threads which Director Charles Lamont draws into a rather tight, though not outstanding, little melodrama by means of thrills—some of them lurid—and good acting. Ray Walker, Regis Toomey, Evalyn Knapp.—*Adults.*

Craig's Wife (Columbia)—The play about a cold, self-centered wife which won for George Kelly the Pulitzer Prize of 1926 has become a strong contender for 1936 screen honors as an example of what Hollywood can do with domestic drama when it really puts its hand to the task. Mary C. McCall Jr. has made a fine adaptation and Dorothy Arzner directs Rosalind Russell, Billie Burke, Jane Darwell, John Boles and others in performances of a high standard. *Adults and young people.*

The Devil Is a Sissy (Metro)—When this comedy drama is good, it's very, very good. Occasionally, however, it forgets that the splendid acting of Freddie Bartholomew, Mickey Rooney and Jackie Cooper does not require extraneous melodramatic elements to heighten the effectiveness. Seen through the child's eyes, it is a story of an English boy's attempt to win his way in a tough American neighborhood. Ian Hunter, Peggy Conklin, Katherine Alexander, Gene Lockhart, Jonathan Hale, Etienne Girardot.—*Family.*

Everything Is Thunder (Gaumont-British)—And yet another war story. Canadian officer escapes from a German prison camp to Berlin, is rescued by a girl of the streets who falls in love with him. They make an unlikely escape together, aided by a soft-hearted German detective. Thrills of an inferior sort. Constance Bennett, Douglass Montgomery, Oscar Homolka.—*Adults.*

Fifteen Maiden Lane (20th-Fox)—Although Allan Dwan gives it the directorial accelerator, this is only a fair melodrama about a girl who foils a ruthless gem thief of the jewel world's main street, Maiden Lane. Claire Trevor, Cesar Romero, Douglas Fowley, Lloyd Nolan (who deserves better).—*Adults.*

Lady Luck (Chesterfield)—Undistinguished murder mystery romance about two women of the same name who share the results of a winning sweepstakes ticket—one taking the exaggerated glory and the other the $150,000. Patricia Farr, William Bakewell, Duncan Renaldo, Lulu McConnell.—*Adults.*

Men of the Plains (Colony)—Strictly for the cowboy opus fans—and then only the avid ones. Again, the G-men have gone western in a particularly uninspired affair about the handsome Harry who, singlehanded, whips the city slicker villain and his host of top-heavies. The acting and photography almost equal the plot. Rex Bell, Joan Barclay, George Ball.—*Family.*

Old Hutch (Metro)—Old yarn about the village loafer who discovers $10,000 and is forced to go to work in order to spend it without suspicion. Later he is rewarded sufficiently for catching the crooks who had hidden the loot to make further hard labor unnecessary. A typical Wallace Beery role in a well-written human interest comedy with the usual allotment of laughs, thrills and romance. Elizabeth Patterson, Cecilia Parker, Eric Linden, Robert McWade.—*Family.*

The President's Mystery (Republic)—Utilizing the idea suggested by President Roosevelt as to whether a noted character could disappear completely, Hollywood has rolled up its sleeves for a crusading propaganda film in behalf of co-operatives. Rich lawyer-lobbyist, disgusted with unhappy domestic situation and with life in general, engineers a disappearing act, turns up in a small town where he tries to rectify some of the effects of his lobbying against co-operatives by establishing one himself, thereby reviving the town's single industry. It is a stimulating idea told through a melodramatic medium. Henry Wilcoxen, Betty Furness, Sidney Blackmer, Evalyn Brent—*Adults and young people.*

Walking on Air (RKO)—If it isn't the old phony count story and all its phony situations back with us again! Ann Sothern employs Gene Raymond to insult her family in a foreign accent, to enhance the chances of her fiancé, who is pretty terrible. If you can't guess what happens in the end, you may find this a novel idea. The acting is good and a lavish production surrounds occasional amusing scenes and three song numbers by Mr. Raymond. Jesse Ralph, Henry Stephenson, Gordon Jones, George Meeker and others.—*Family.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest

FAMILY: *"My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The Green Pastures," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Dimples."*

ADULTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE: *"Dodsworth," "Ramona," "San Francisco," "The General Died at Dawn," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."*

ADULTS ONLY: *"Anthony Adverse."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

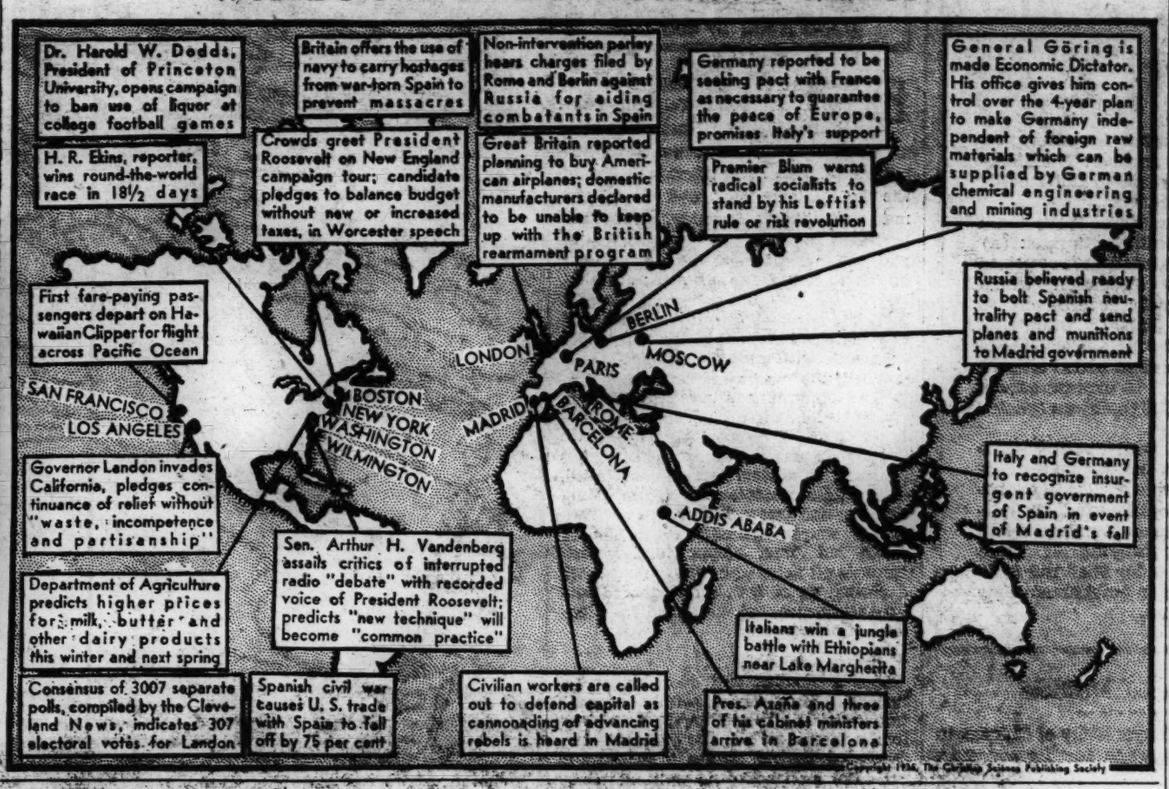
Fan Mail Bureau

A YOUNG woman has organized a "Fan Mail Bureau" for writers and actors, which has been remarkably successful. They send her all the fan mail they receive, and she sends each fan a postcard acknowledging the letter.

The names and addresses are filed, and when an author has a new book coming out, or a serial or short story in a magazine which would justify the expense, a card is sent to all in that author's file telling them of it and asking them to write to the publisher and give their opinion of the latest work.

This has built up a loyal fan following for the writers who engage her services, besides increasing the sale of their books and raising the prices they receive for short stories. —G. L. P., Atlanta, Ga.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Quotation for Today

ONE's heart is happy only when it is blameless.—GOETHE.

In Lighter Vein

The First Week

"Have another roll, dear?"

"Yes, wife, they are delicious. Did you buy them all by yourself?"

A Secret

"Why don't you like dancing with George?"

"Oh, George is all right, but he won't let his right foot know what his left one is doing!"—*Montreal Star.*

Willing

History Lecturer: "Can any of you tell me what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?"

Stout Lady: "I don't know, or I'd try it myself."—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

Converted

"What cured Van Noodle of his interest in the 'Share the Wealth' movement?"

"An uncle left him $200."

Arithmetic Class

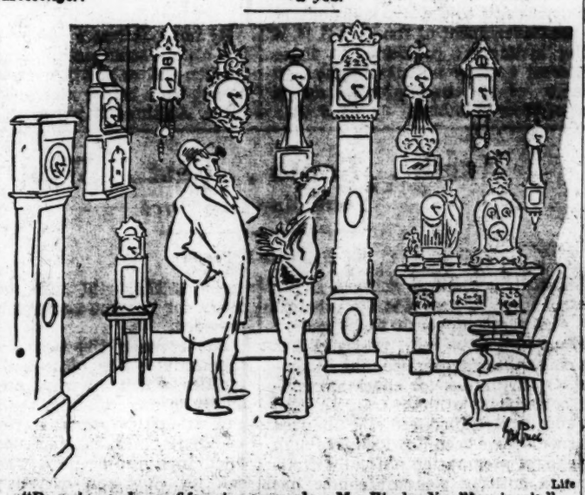
The teacher was trying to make Elsie understand subtraction, and she said: "You have ten fingers; now, supposing there were three missing, what would you have then?"

"No music lessons," said Elsie promptly.—*Boston Transcript.*

All-American

Two hyphenated Americans were talking. Said one: "I can't got a chub."

"A chub? A chub? O, you mean a yob."



"Drop in at eleven fifty-nine some day, Mr. Risely. You'll enjoy it." — Life

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Honeymooners

THE party is divided into couples. They are then taken, one couple at a time, and timed for the following:

They start at a given place in the room where two small traveling bags stand, one for the lady and one for the man. They open the bags and don every piece of ludicrous wearing apparel which they find therein. The bags may contain out-of-date or ill-fitting garments, such as hats for each, a funny neckpiece, scarf or fur piece, a sweater or coat, large gloves, spats or anything else queer which the hostess may devise.

When "dressed," the couple close their bags, pick them up, join hands, and run to a given point in the house, such as "to the kitchen (or dining room) and back." They then remove their funny attire and stuff it back in the bags. The couple accomplishing this in the shortest length of time is the winner.—Cora B. J., Chicago.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Southern Hospitality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

SOUTHERN hospitality took a new turn in Dallas during the summer, when a teacher in one of the Dallas high schools turned over to friends visiting the Texas Centennial her bungalow in one of the best residential districts.

Miss R——, who lives with her father in the bungalow, was to visit relatives in a northern state. She had planned to have as her guests for a week during the centennial an old college friend and her husband from San Antonio. When the invitation from the northern members of the family called her and her father away, it occurred to her that these friends could still enjoy the comfort of her home even if she wasn't there. So she mailed the key to San Antonio with full directions for their taking care of themselves in her house.

The friends came to Dallas and spent a week far more enjoyably than they could have done otherwise; and when they drove back to San Antonio, they stopped in Austin and left the key (as they had been instructed) with other friends—a mother and daughter, who then drove to Dallas and made the little house their headquarters during an enjoyable stay at the centennial.

This incident is characteristic of the owner of the home, who has always been known among her friends as one who expresses an abundant sense of hospitality.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abeyance—*A-bay'-ance* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short as in *account*).

The term is frequently encountered in the French phrase *droit en abéiance*, "a right which is suspended"; but the roots of the word are the Latin *ad*, "to," and *badare*, "to gape." Obviously, the approved outward manifestation of being in suspense was the open mouth.

Whatever is held in abeyance is indefinitely suppressed, its being is suspended, it is for the time being nonexistent. The word is colored by the thought of temporariness; for instance, if crime is being held in abeyance with law observance, the observance must continue uninterrupted if the crime—the absence of obedience—is not to reassert itself.

Banquetings—Note that the first *n* is sounded *ng* as in *ink*, *bang'-kweh-tings*.

Certain—*Sur'-tin* (*u* as in *urn*, *i* short).

Concomitant — *Kon-kom'-ih-tant* (each *o* short, *i* and *a* clipped-short).

"Concomitant" may be defined as "that which accompanies," a meaning clearly expressed by the Latin roots *cum*, "together," and *comitari*, "to accompany." Whereas "companion" is applied principally to living beings, and "accompaniment" is applied to things, a "concomitant" is a moral object; for example, morality is a concomitant of religion.

Corinthians—The first syllable is *Ko-*, not *Kor-*.

Excess—The second syllable is accented, *ek-ses'* (each *e* short).

"Higgaion. Selah." (Psalms 9:16)—These liturgical notations, of uncertain meaning, are not to be read aloud.

On—In some sections this word is occasionally more fully mouthed (and nasalized) than is necessary into *awn*. The *o*, however, is short as in odd. Note the use in Luke 7:40.

Pampered—*Pam'-perd* (*a* short, *e* as in *maker*).

This word is sometimes applied to so-called "spoiled" youngsters whose every whim, taste, or desire has been catered to by indulgent servants. No trace of "pamper" appears in the Anglo-Saxon; and the supposition is that it was imported from the Netherlands, whence it reaches back to the Low German *pampen*, more commonly *slampampen*, "to live luxuriously"—a likely extension of *pampe*, a soft food made of meal.

A pampered creature is of little use to itself or to others—except as an example.

Panacea — *Pan-a-see'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

This word is derived from the Greek *pan*, "all," and *akeomai*, "I heal," the combined form, *panakeia*, meaning "all-healing." The Greek word was incorporated into Latin as *panacea*, "universal remedy," and it was accepted into English in this form.

Propensity—*Pro-pen'-sih-ty* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* short, *i* clipped-short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hang"; and thus it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, or a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low or bad order.

Saith—*Seth* (short *e*).

Seest—Two syllables.

Status—Long *a*, *stay'-tus*.

"Suffice us" (I Peter 4:3)—A brief hiatus between the words will prevent an awkward *suh-fi'-sus* sound.

Water—*Wau'-ter*, not *wat'-ter*.

". . . We know that, when he shall appear, we shall . . ." (I John 3:2)—The linking "that" is not deserving of stress; and the following comma should not be regarded as a signal for a definite pause. In normal phrasing there would be a slight break after "know" — and "know" should be read with conviction.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Vision of a Measuring Line

IN THE second chapter of the book of Zechariah, the writer is said to have seen a vision of "a man with a measuring line" who, in response to the prophet's question, replied that he had come to measure Jerusalem, "to see what is the breadth thereof and the length thereof."

But before he had time to carry out his purpose, the man was accosted by an angel who informed him, in effect, that from now on, Jerusalem was to be so great that it was useless for him to attempt to measure the dimensions of the walls, for it was to be "inhabited as towns without walls, for the multitude of men and cattle therein" (verse 4). God Himself was to act as a "wall of fire" between the city (Zech. 2:5) and those "adversaries of Judah and Benjamin" who so harassed its population (Ezra 4:1) about the time when Zecnariah composed his book (cf. Ezra 5:1).

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: What we need between now and Nov. 3 is a radio set that will bring in three to four political speeches at one time. Or do we?

Detroit Free Press: Why invent conveniences? Nobody is unhappy for want of them until they are offered for sale.

Mexia News: The trailer craze brings on a new version of an old song, "Home, Swift, Home."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Recognition Test

EACH word in the right-hand column is defined exactly by a term in the left-hand column. The correct word has been indicated for the first definition. Can you pair off the others?

1	implement	pan	
2	chest	hour	
3	vessel	box	1
4	weight	serge	
5	period	box	
6	utensil	opal	
7	metal	stone	
8	garment	iron	
9	cloth	ship	
10	jewel	coat	

2. Letter Changing

IN SHARING the following letter-change, a Tampa, Florida, reader offers not only a change to change words, but colors as well. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, change RED to TAN in 5 moves.

3. How Many Bees?

A CERTAIN number of bees were noted on a rose bush. At one time the square root of one-half the number flew away; at another time eight-ninths of the whole number flew away. At this point, two bees were left. How many bees were first noted on the rose bush?

4. Phonetic Rebus

A KANSAS CITY, Kansas, reader shares this rebus in which a 6-letter word is represented, phonetically. The lines below give a clue:

L E
If once I see, it's mystical;
If twice I see, it's REBUS.

5. Cryptogram

THE end of the week brings the more difficult cryptogram again. This is shared by a Longview, Texas, reader, who hopes that others may get some enjoyment from his crypt, as he has from those they have shared.

ETTA IETGUCA! HPOCJO JERONP DCDADVS AJLUIISUCMA? NPDA APVSN JECYDAUEC OCNOL OCUMRVNUJVS JESDRO HPOLOEY LOVTOLA BECTOL JLWBNUJVS AESDNUBCA.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

For the Scrapbook

Courtesy of the Heart

There is a courtesy of the heart which is akin to love.
The fairest courtesy of manners flows from this.—*Goethe.*

Self-Respect

When thou hast profited so much that thou respectest thyself, thou mayest let go thy tutor.—*Seneca.*

With the Humble

God walks with the humble; He reveals Himself to the lowly. He gives understanding to the little ones; He discloses His meaning to pure minds, but hides His grace from the curious and the proud.—*Thomas à Kempis.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quite a Possibility*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Late Mr. Frederick Webfoot Teal*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Monitor and Politics

(From our editorial of August 12, 1936.)

FREQUENTLY The Christian Science Monitor is asked about its politics. This same question was asked of its Founder, and the reply which Mary Baker Eddy gave then is the guide and definition of the Monitor's policy today. Mrs. Eddy said:

> I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 276).

This does not mean that the Monitor is unconcerned with government. This does not mean that the Monitor will refrain from expressing its own convictions both on broad principles and on specific issues. It does mean that this newspaper is not a party organ.

The Monitor believes in democratic self-government. It believes that the individual citizen cannot and should not abdicate the responsibility of thinking for himself by delegating that function to another. The Monitor does not assume to dictate the opinions of its readers.

There are, therefore, three main objectives of Monitor editorials: (a) to promote that atmosphere of poised and intelligent discussion which enables democratic government to function best; (b) to illuminate fairly and frankly the alternatives of policy with respect to which citizens must choose; (c) to express candid and considered judgment on specific issues.

The Monitor, while neither pro-Democratic nor pro-Republican, is pro-good government. Good government must be achieved first in individual consciousness illumined by an improved understanding of God's government, in order that the most enlightened human government may pattern the divine.

Every Man in His Own Tongue

"AND when the day of Pentecost was fully come," runs the New Testament record, "they were all with one accord in one place." Not any modern wonder has yet duplicated the happening on that distant day:

> And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. . . .
>
> Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language.

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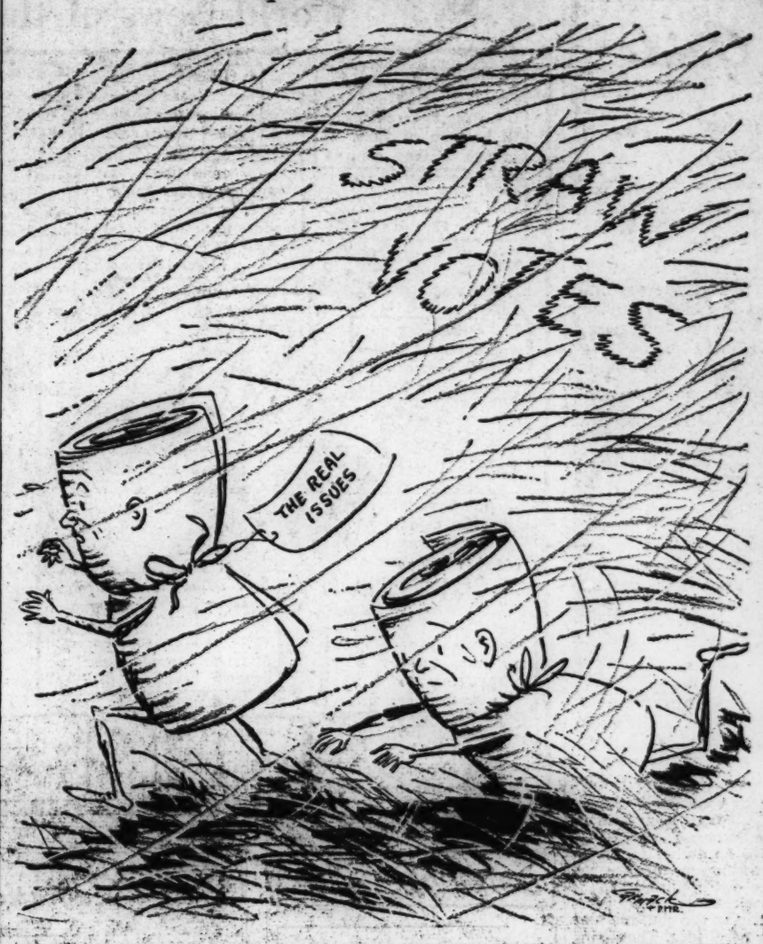
Samarkand is a worthy climax to the book, yet it is but the last and greatest of the names that blaze along the trail—Kiev, Tiflis, Bokhara, Gnädenburg. Ah, Gnädenburg where—but there is no space to tell it.

It must be said that Miss Mannin is scrupulously fair to the strenuous efforts that the Government of the U. S. S. R. is making to improve conditions in these far places; and by no means quick to condemn where their propaganda is ahead of their plumbing. E. F.-B.

Orphans of the Storm?



Drama on the Soil

WHEN I went into the great, beamed lounge that morning and tugged at the big, oaken door, I found that it had been barred and the cracks filled with sand bags. At that moment, however, Gunn, the big retriever, solved the problem. He, too, had seen the sunshine out in the garden, for he rose, stretched, yawned, and nonchalantly stepped over the sill of an open window. I followed.

In spite of the blue sky, the air was raw and Gunn lifted his big, black head in a sudden howl. The day before, I had raked the last of the autumn leaves into a pile and left them so for lack of a barrow. Now I noticed that they were whisking about the lawn in little private flurries from the garden toward the barns, which was "due easterly." Gunn had seen it before me.

By noon, it was a steady blow and at two o'clock someone announced that the chicken shelter had blown loose and must be got back before night because of the foxes. At three it was twilight and the wind sang and howled, plucking at our coats as we stepped beyond the door, whipping every available inch of hair into streamers. There was too much to do getting the cattle into warmer shelter than their half-open stalls afforded to think about the chickens then, but instantly the tea hour was over before the reluctant fire sputtering in the grate, we pulled on coats and boots, and, taking two lanterns, left the house.

It could not have been a really low temperature, but it was more penetrating than any wind I had ever felt, not excepting a prairie blizzard. It puffed out our leather jackets into balloons, sailed up our backs and came out at the neck like a gush of cold water from a shower. Straight from the Russian steppes to us that wind was blowing, bringing its icy message of snow and glaciers.

"I like it," Karen shouted to me above the noise of it. "It's got character!"

We walked rapidly, although it was more like a run, for the wind was at our backs, pushing us before it like a mischievous crowd. As we passed the horse pond, we saw the ducks huddling into a little group of blown feathers. Their usual sleek whiteness stood on end. One suggestive little "quack" greeted the flash of our lanterns.

The chicken shelter wall was awry, and wordlessly, there in the rushing darkness, we all assumed a post, two women holding lanterns, two men setting to work with nails and hammers. In the circle of light, I could see only the men's reddened hands setting nails, while the steady blows of the hammers roused the chickens to sleepy mutterings.

A few lights from the village, a mile away, twinkled and wavered, but otherwise we were alone with the night. Karen was holding her lantern high and stood with her head thrown back, smiling, as though something in the fierceness and vigor of the wind delighted her. She reminded me of a lovely figurehead for a Viking ship, her blond hair blown straight up from her head.

For several days the gale sped over the countryside. The house creaked and flapped with it through the nights, like a restless garment hanging on the line. On the second day, the ducks disappeared from the pond, leaving its surface covered with feathers. We saw them waddling off behind the barns with as much dignity as they could muster for being obliged to fly as well as walk, and were amused, naughtily, at their discomfiture.

Then, as suddenly as it had come, it was gone. It was as though the curtain had risen on a new scene and set. The sun shone. The window was opened to air the lounge, and again Gunn and I walked over the ledge into a mild English morning. Down in the horse pond the ducks floated at ease, and beyond, I saw the cows placidly grazing in the pasture. Karen was tying up some zinnia stalks . . . "due easterly" had departed.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Youth Must Also Serve

By Frank L. Perrin

ALMOST by common consent it has been agreed that it is the privilege and right of youth to be served. Generous and thoughtful provision has been made that this service may be rendered. Opportunities for education, cultural betterment, athletic training, and even adequately supervised and financed amusement have been provided. Through the years of preparation a usually available and entirely pleasant course has been marked out. Despite all this it is now made to appear that youth is not prepared to assume its responsibilities. There is said to be lacking the ability to apply, practically and usefully, the skill and adaptability required of those who are offered regular jobs at fair wages.

Of course this is speaking in general terms. There are thousands upon thousands of young people who, despite discouragements and a drab outlook, have prepared themselves for service. But there are other thousands—many more thousands—who, magnifying the specter of defeatism, have followed the line of least resistance, calmly waiting for something to turn up. Some of these have accepted the pronouncement that America, industrially, has passed its last frontier. To them there seems to remain no new opportunity. The incentive to endeavor, the desire to discover and accomplish, have been smothered, in many instances by the acceptance of the false theory that in the not remote future the entire machinery of production and distribution will in some way be regimented and regulated.

It is at this point that the youth of America has been led astray by ignorant or designing theorists who believe that only by inculcating the doctrine of defeatism and discouragement can youth be beguiled into new and devious pathways unmarked on the American chart. Everywhere, in the colleges, in business, on the streets, in the conservation camps, youth is restive and resentful. This attitude is understandable and can be easily condoned, if indeed condonation is necessary. Thousands of young college men have remained unemployed, or have been obliged to accept work which those without cultural background could do as well or better than they. But none have lost an iota of culture by the adventure. They still have available and ready for use the equipment earned or provided.

But between the swivel-chair job in the front or side office and the opportunities which reviving productive industry is now offering, there is a wide gap. It is this gap that remains open, apparently with little prospect of being filled this year or next. The jobs there call for caps and overalls and hands unafraid of grime and grease. It is in such jobs that opportunities for advancement are awaiting those with ambition and courage enough to make what may appear to be a temporary sacrifice.

Productive industry is not blameless in the emergency now confronting it. Through coercion and mild intimidation it has surrendered to labor unions the right of decision regarding the number and terms of service of apprentices in the trades. The apprentices, under the same domination, have too often been taught to perform some specific duty. They have been made parts of a great machine, incapable, even in time of need, of doing or directing work unfamiliar to them.

A manufacturer in a city in the Middle West is authority for the statement that it is impossible to find among the many hundreds he employs young men ready for advancement to responsible managerial or supervisory posts. He takes his share of the blame, but naturally lays most of it at the door of the labor unions.

It is not easy for the college-trained man or woman to doff cap and gown and don the simple livery of service. In our modern sophistication we assume that we have risen above such things. It might be helpful were we all, and especially the younger men and women, to read, perhaps again, the biographies of those who have achieved leadership, honor and a fair degree of comfort. Hard work was not spurned by great Americans in their youth. Lincoln, Edison and hundreds of others who might be named, toiled and strove while they studied. The pulpits, the bench and bar, the laboratories, the managing offices of banks, railways and industrial plants, are occupied by those who have risen from the ranks. There is, in America, no aristocracy of wealth or position.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Scylla and Charybdis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to note your editorial on "The Need of Tolerance." For some time there has been apparent a definite propaganda to establish a belief of two, and only two, classes—"fascist" and "communist."

So obnoxious has the term communist become that perhaps most people involuntarily shy at this scylla only to founder on the charybdis of fascism.

As a matter of fact, most thinking people—yes, by far the majority—are neither fascists nor communists, but sober, law-abiding and law-respecting human(e) beings.

R. B. DELVIN

Les Trois-Rivières, P. Q., Canada.

The Wide Horizon

The Way to Peace

[Excerpts from an Article in Forum Magazine]

By George Lansbury

EVERY day . . . shows . . . war a more terrible master than ever before. . . . We pacifists refuse to sit down quietly and allow this process to continue unchecked and without a protest. We refuse to believe the fatalistic theory that, because all other civilizations have decayed, so almost must ours. Neither do we think that force and domination, greed and avarice, and all the evil which the present-day world gives us are incurable and an integral part of our human nature.

Those who support war claim to be realists. They speak of pacifists as cranks and sentimentalists. But, judged by the standard of success, it is those who support a society based on force and war who are the sentimentalists. We need not ransack the pages of history to prove this. The great war which in Europe almost wiped out a generation of our youngest and best and which took a heavy toll from the young manhood of the United States and British dominions was fought to abolish militarism and autocracy and to make the world safe for democracy. We have only to look around the world and see what a foolish, sentimental dream that was. Humanity paid a terrible price in human suffering, sorrow, and death, and it never received what it paid for.

No: we Christians, like all other pacifists, are in fact practical people. Our way of life is very simple. We are neither theologians nor mere word spinners. Mankind does suffer very much from natural causes, such as floods and earthquakes, and we sympathize deeply with the victims of such catastrophes. But, taking the world as a whole, most of the sin and suffering, destitution and sorrow which daily afflict many millions in all lands is man-made.

This is especially the case when we are at war. Then we are told that every scrap of energy, every ounce of our resources must be organized to destroy our enemy. Great nations plan mighty engines of battle, create poison gas, and marshal millions of men and women in their service. Have you ever asked yourselves why similar efforts cannot be made to remove the causes of war and organize the world for service and peace? From 1914 to 1918 the whole world was divided in two divisions for the sole purpose of winning peace through universal slaughter. Given the will to do so, nations could be even more easily organized for co-operation and mutual service. . . .

During the past few years, in company with my colleagues . . . I have been advocating a policy which, if followed, would at least start us on the road along which we must travel. Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, and your own Mr. Cordell Hull have both borne testimony to the need for action such as my colleagues and I have discussed.

With these thoughts in mind I proposed recently in the British House of Commons the calling of an international conference to . . . arrange for a fairer access to raw materials and colonies by all nations. . . .

The proposal I made was fairly widely supported, but it was also attacked as an attempt to "give the British Empire away." That was not what I proposed, as I shall explain later; but if the nations are expecting to secure peace on a basis of giving nothing away (as my critics seemed to hope) they will secure not peace but war. In wartime we call on all citizens to make sacrifices of money, security, and life itself. We cannot expect to win peace without making certain sacrifices. . . .

What I propose is . . .

A conference of all nations . . . to arrange to make impossible any discrimination between one country's trade and another's in colonies and dependencies. Every signatory shall be bound by treaty to outlaw any distinction of nationality in customs duties, bounties, or other financial arrangements. . . .

The end we should seek to attain is one which will bring under international control the vast resources and markets of the world, together with such stabilization of methods of exchange as will eliminate speculation in money values, in order that currency will not fluctuate in value from day to day; finally, the establishment of another commission to enable the present unoccupied portions of the world to be opened up for those nations needing room for growing populations.

This is not cut and dried program but only a suggestion for the start of a discussion. The world has waited a long time to learn wisdom. Surely it is not too much to say that here, under our very eyes, is the power which, if we possess wisdom and understanding, can be used for the service of all. We need most the humility to acknowledge our past failures and the spirit to enable us to see ourselves in others and to believe that love is the one great solvent for all our ills and that love must be expressed in action through individuals and nations. This is true, because from us must come the faith which will remove mountains and the action which will demonstrate our faith. . . .

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Monitor and Politics

(From our editorial of August 12, 1936.)

FREQUENTLY The Christian Science Monitor is asked about its politics. This same question was asked of its Founder, and the reply which Mary Baker Eddy gave then is the guide and definition of the Monitor's policy today. Mrs. Eddy said:

> I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 276).

This does not mean that the Monitor is unconcerned with government. This does not mean that the Monitor will refrain from expressing its own convictions both on broad principles and on specific issues. It does mean that this newspaper is not a party organ.

The Monitor believes in democratic self-government. It believes that the individual citizen cannot and should not abdicate the responsibility of thinking for himself by delegating that function to another. The Monitor does not assume to dictate the opinions of its readers.

There are, therefore, three main objectives of Monitor editorials: (a) to promote that atmosphere of poised and intelligent discussion which enables democratic government to function best; (b) to illuminate fairly and frankly the alternatives of policy with respect to which citizens must choose; (c) to express candid and considered judgment on specific issues.

The Monitor, while neither pro-Democratic nor pro-Republican, is pro-good government. Good government must be achieved first in individual consciousness illumined by an improved understanding of God's government, in order that the most enlightened human government may pattern the divine.

Every Man in His Own Tongue

"AND when the day of Pentecost was fully come," runs the New Testament record, "they were all with one accord in one place." Not any modern wonder has yet duplicated the happening on that distant day:

> And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. . . .
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> Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language.

But something feebly like this event does take place at Geneva, though they who gather there are regrettably not always of "one accord." The modern imitation of the Pentecostal wonder, as described in the New York Times, is the "speech translator," which helps to solve language problems at League of Nations meetings:

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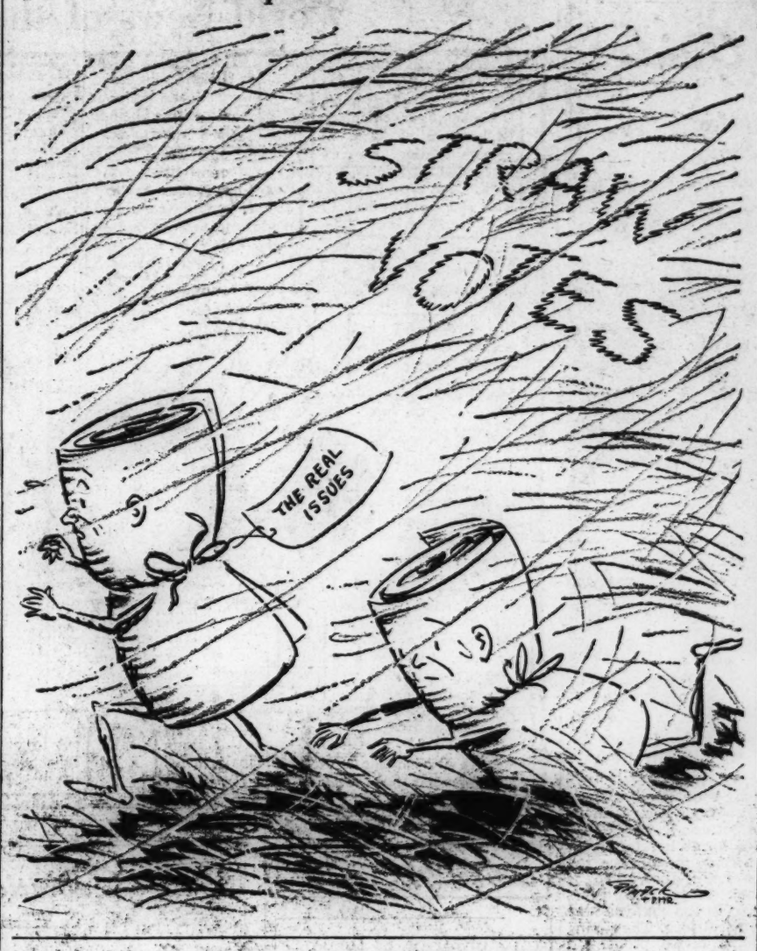
The difficulties and hardships were immense. The lack of permits necessitated traveling "hard" on the train, and fourth class across the Caspian—necessitated, that is, nights in packed and evil-smelling trucks and waiting rooms. But Miss Mannin, with her head screwed on, and her courage screwed up, triumphed mightily; and the record leaves us greatly in her debt.

The Golden City appears at last as something more than a legend and a dream. Almost can we persuade ourselves that we, too, "are enlisted in that small happy land whose imperishable blessing it is that once they were in Samarkand . . ." We know both the splendor and the dirt; we have watched the "motley of indolent Asiatic life," and stood in the ragged, verminous queues; we have wandered, homeless, in the moonlight, when "the shadows are black and long and strange, and not even a stray dog moves through the white stillness"; and, above everything, we have seen the glory of the ruins. "Façades, minarets, cupolas, archways—all are blue, delicate blue-green and deep pure cobalt. Moonlight mists it all to a pastel softness, but in sunlight it is glitteringly brilliant, sea-green, sky-blue, dazzling."

Samarkand is a worthy climax to the book, yet it is but the last and greatest of the names that blaze along the trail—Kiev, Tiflis, Bokhara, Gnädenburg. Ah, Gnädenburg where—but there is no space to tell it.

It must be said that Miss Mannin is scrupulously fair to the strenuous efforts that the Government of the U. S. S. R. is making to improve conditions in these far places; and by no means quick to condemn where their propaganda is ahead of their plumbing. E. F.-B.

Orphans of the Storm?



Drama on the Soil

WHEN I went into the great, beamed lounge that morning and tugged at the big, oaken door, I found that it had been barred and the cracks filled with sand bags. At that moment, however, Gunn, the big retriever, solved the problem. He, too, had seen the sunshine out in the garden, for he rose, stretched, yawned, and nonchalantly stepped over the sill of an open window. I followed.

In spite of the blue sky, the air was raw and Gunn lifted his big, black head in a sudden howl. The day before, I had raked the last of the autumn leaves into a pile and left them so for lack of a barrow. Now I noticed that they were whisking about the lawn in little private flurries from the garden toward the barns, which was "due easterly." Gunn had seen it before me.

By noon, it was a steady blow and at two o'clock someone announced that the chicken shelter had blown loose and must be got back before night because of the foxes. At three it was twilight and the wind sang and howled, plucking at our coats as we stepped beyond the door, whipping every available inch of hair into streamers. There was too much to do getting the cattle into warmer shelter than their half-open stalls afforded to think about the chickens then, but instantly the tea hour was over before the reluctant fire sputtering in the grate, we pulled on coats and boots, and, taking two lanterns, left the house.

It could not have been a really low temperature, but it was more penetrating than any wind I had ever felt, not excepting a prairie blizzard. It puffed out our leather jackets into balloons, sailed up our backs and came out at the neck like a gush of cold water from a shower. Straight from the Russian steppes to us that wind was blowing, bringing its icy message of snow and glaciers.

"I like it," Karen shouted to me above the noise of it. "It's got character!"

We walked rapidly, although it was more like a run, for the wind was at our backs, pushing us before it like a mischievous crowd. As we passed the horse pond, we saw the ducks huddling into a little group of blown feathers. Their usual sleek whiteness stood on end. One suggestive little "quack" greeted the flash of our lanterns.

The chicken shelter wall was awry, and wordlessly, there in the rushing darkness, we all assumed a post, two women holding lanterns, two men setting to work with nails and hammers. In the circle of light, I could see only the men's reddened hands setting nails, while the steady blows of the hammers roused the chickens to sleepy mutterings.

A few lights from the village, a mile away, twinkled and wavered, but otherwise we were alone with the night. Karen was holding her lantern high and stood with her head thrown back, smiling, as though something in the fierceness and vigor of the wind delighted her. She reminded me of a lovely figurehead for a Viking ship, her blond hair blown straight up from her head.

For several days the gale sped over the countryside. The house creaked and flapped with it through the nights, like a restless garment hanging on the line. On the second day, the ducks disappeared from the pond, leaving its surface covered with feathers. We saw them waddling off behind the barns with as much dignity as they could muster for being obliged to fly as well as walk, and were amused, naughtily, at their discomfiture.

Then, as suddenly as it had come, it was gone. It was as though the curtain had risen on a new scene and set. The sun shone. The window was opened to air the lounge, and again Gunn and I walked over the ledge into a mild English morning. Down in the horse pond the ducks floated at ease, and beyond, I saw the cows placidly grazing in the pasture. Karen was tying up some zinnia stalks . . . "due easterly" had departed.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Youth Must Also Serve

By Frank L. Perrin

ALMOST by common consent it has been agreed that it is the privilege and right of youth to be served. Generous and thoughtful provision has been made that this service may be rendered. Opportunities for education, cultural betterment, athletic training, and even adequately supervised and financed amusement have been provided. Through the years of preparation a usually available and entirely pleasant course has been marked out. Despite all this it is now made to appear that youth is not prepared to assume its responsibilities. There is said to be lacking the ability to apply, practically and usefully, the skill and adaptability required of those who are offered regular jobs at fair wages.

Of course this is speaking in general terms. There are thousands upon thousands of young people who, despite discouragements and a drab outlook, have prepared themselves for service. But there are other thousands—many more thousands—who, magnifying the specter of defeatism, have followed the line of least resistance, calmly waiting for something to turn up. Some of these have accepted the pronouncement that America, industrially, has passed its last frontier. To them there seems to remain no new opportunity. The incentive to endeavor, the desire to discover and accomplish, have been smothered, in many instances by the acceptance of the false theory that in the not remote future the entire machinery of production and distribution will in some way be regimented and regulated.

It is at this point that the youth of America has been led astray by ignorant or designing theorists who believe that only by inculcating the doctrine of defeatism and discouragement can youth be beguiled into new and devious pathways unmarked on the American chart. Everywhere, in the colleges, in business, on the streets, in the conservation camps, youth is restive and resentful. This attitude is understandable and can be easily condoned, if indeed condonation is necessary. Thousands of young college men have remained unemployed, or have been obliged to accept work which those without cultural background could do as well or better than they. But none have lost an iota of culture by the adventure. They still have available and ready for use the equipment earned or provided.

But between the swivel-chair job in the front or side office and the opportunities which reviving productive industry is now offering, there is a wide gap. It is this gap that remains open, apparently with little prospect of being filled this year or next. The jobs there call for caps and overalls and hands unafraid of grime and grease. It is in such jobs that opportunities for advancement are awaiting those with ambition and courage enough to make what may appear to be a temporary sacrifice.

Productive industry is not blameless in the emergency now confronting it. Through coercion and mild intimidation it has surrendered to labor unions the right of decision regarding the number and terms of service of apprentices in the trades. The apprentices, under the same domination, have too often been taught to perform some specific duty. They have been made parts of a great machine, incapable, even in time of need, of doing or directing work unfamiliar to them.

A manufacturer in a city in the Middle West is authority for the statement that it is impossible to find among the many hundreds he employs young men ready for advancement to responsible managerial or supervisory posts. He takes his share of the blame, but naturally lays most of it at the door of the labor unions.

It is not easy for the college-trained man or woman to doff cap and gown and don the simple livery of service. In our modern sophistication we assume that we have risen above such things. It might be helpful were we all, and especially the younger men and women, to read, perhaps again, the biographies of those who have achieved leadership, honor and a fair degree of comfort. Hard work was not spurned by great Americans in their youth. Lincoln, Edison and hundreds of others who might be named, toiled and strove while they studied. The pulpits, the bench and bar, the laboratories, the managing offices of banks, railways and industrial plants, are occupied by those who have risen from the ranks. There is, in America, no aristocracy of wealth or position.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Scylla and Charybdis

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to note your editorial on "The Need of Tolerance." For some time there has been apparent a definite propaganda to establish a belief of two, and only two, classes—"fascist" and "communist."

So obnoxious has the term communist become that perhaps most people involuntarily shy at this scylla only to founder on the charybdis of fascism.

As a matter of fact, most thinking people—yes, by far the majority—are neither fascists nor communists, but sober, law-abiding and law-respecting human(e) beings.

R. B. DELVIN

Les Trois-Rivières, P. Q., Canada.

The Wide Horizon

The Way to Peace

[Excerpts from an Article in Forum Magazine]

By George Lansbury

EVERY day . . . shows . . . war a more terrible master than ever before. . . . We pacifists refuse to sit down quietly and allow this process to continue unchecked and without a protest. We refuse to believe the fatalistic theory that, because all other civilizations have decayed, so almost must ours. Neither do we think that force and domination, greed and avarice, and all the evil which the present-day world gives us are incurable and an integral part of our human nature.

Those who support war claim to be realists. They speak of pacifists as cranks and sentimentalists. But, judged by the standard of success, it is those who support a society based on force and war who are the sentimentalists. We need not ransack the pages of history to prove this. The great war which in Europe almost wiped out a generation of our youngest and best and which took a heavy toll from the young manhood of the United States and British dominions was fought to abolish militarism and autocracy and to make the world safe for democracy. We have only to look around the world and see what a foolish, sentimental dream that was. Humanity paid a terrible price in human suffering, sorrow, and death, and it never received what it paid for.

No: we Christians, like all other pacifists, are in fact practical people. Our way of life is very simple. We are neither theologians nor mere word spinners. Mankind does suffer very much from natural causes, such as floods and earthquakes, and we sympathize deeply with the victims of such catastrophes. But, taking the world as a whole, most of the sin and suffering, destitution and sorrow which daily afflict many millions in all lands is man-made.

This is especially the case when we are at war. Then we are told that every scrap of energy, every ounce of our resources must be organized to destroy our enemy. Great nations plan mighty engines of battle, create poison gas, and marshal millions of men and women in their service. Have you ever asked yourselves why similar efforts cannot be made to remove the causes of war and organize the world for service and peace? From 1914 to 1918 the whole world was divided in two divisions for the sole purpose of winning peace through universal slaughter. Given the will to do so, nations could be even more easily organized for co-operation and mutual service. . . .

During the past few years, in company with my colleagues . . . I have been advocating a policy which, if followed, would at least start us on the road along which we must travel. Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, and your own Mr. Cordell Hull have both borne testimony to the need for action such as my colleagues and I have discussed.

With these thoughts in mind I proposed recently in the British House of Commons the calling of an international conference to . . . arrange for a fairer access to raw materials and colonies by all nations. . . .

The proposal I made was fairly widely supported, but it was also attacked as an attempt to "give the British Empire away." That was not what I proposed, as I shall explain later; but if the nations are expecting to secure peace on a basis of giving nothing away (as my critics seemed to hope) they will secure not peace but war. In wartime we call on all citizens to make sacrifices of money, security, and life itself. We cannot expect to win peace without making certain sacrifices. . . .

What I propose is . . .

A conference of all nations . . . to arrange to make impossible any discrimination between one country's trade and another's in colonies and dependencies. Every signatory shall be bound by treaty to outlaw any distinction of nationality in customs duties, bounties, or other financial arrangements. . . .

The end we should seek to attain is one which will bring under international control the vast resources and markets of the world, together with such stabilization of methods of exchange as will eliminate speculation in money values, in order that currency will not fluctuate in value from day to day; finally, the establishment of another commission to enable the present unoccupied portions of the world to be opened up for those nations needing room for growing populations.

This is not cut and dried program but only a suggestion for the start of a discussion. The world has waited a long time to learn wisdom. Surely it is not too much to say that here, under our very eyes, is the power which, if we possess wisdom and understanding, can be used for the service of all. We need most the humility to acknowledge our past failures and the spirit to enable us to see ourselves in others and to believe that love is the one great solvent for all our ills and that love must be expressed in action through individuals and nations. This is true, because from us must come the faith which will remove mountains and the action which will demonstrate our faith. . . .